EN AND COTTON GOODS, 177 WASHINGTON ST...BOSTO

METTA CLOTHS.

AIR BLANKETS. PORTED CARPETING,

THOGRAPHY

ide terms.

& COLMAN, No. 25 Cornhill.



Establishment for Sale. A RARE CHANCE!

FRANCIS WELCH, P

Woston Wecorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11, CORNHILL, NEXT DOOR TO PEIRCE'S BOOKSTORE, BETWEEN THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND TRACT DEPOSITORIES,-PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

30 pupils each. Mr. Chapin preached 50 sermous; visited and prayed with most of the families within his circuit; saw his meetings increase in numbers and interest, and rejoiced in incipient indications of the special presence of

No. 50--Vol. XXI--Whole No. 1101.

For the Buston Recorder.

Religious.

HOME MISSIONS.

Ninth Report of the Canada Educa-and Home Missionary Society.

oposed in this article to furnish a sur ts from the last Report of "the Can-

LYMAN, Treasurer. Society was formed nine years ago, with

not promoting the education of young net for the ministry, and of planting dining missionaries in Canada. For

reasons, the former of these departf labor has been suspended for some and the latter now receives the undivi-ntion of the Society.

res of the year, at as many different sta-And beside these, the Rev. Mr. Curry, I agent of the Society, has been labori-ccupied with strictly missionary duties, her time could be redeemed from the pe-

onverted to God, and sympathies awa-the breasts of Christians that will not

aggregate of missionary labor performthe year amounted to eighteen years.

ring the year amounted to eighteen years, it \$3000 were expended in sustaining this at of labor; of which \$3,300 were paid by . H. M. S. and its auxiliaries in the Unitates. It is but a year since the Canada . S. became auxiliary to the A. H. M. S., is now assisted on the same principles nich feeble auxiliaries in the "States" are

en or twelve miles in extent, each way;

ection of houses is called a village.

s is a township, containing 1500 inof whom 1150 are Protestants. Rev.

MELBOURNE adjoins Shipton, and contains

general influence of the leading men deci-

as general inducence of the reading men deci-didy in favor of evangelical religion. Compron. 2000 inhabitants. Rev. O. Pier-ia, missionary; no church yet organized, the first monthly concert ever held in the lown, was held in April last, at the house of the

ary, on. A church organized in Nov. 1835. sionary. This church will be able to ute about one half the support of a min-

An important and interesting field of

Population 3000, sstrand contains about 5000 inhabitants, sgational church organized in 1816. It is greatly tried, humbled, and brought mercy-seat. "Its members love one." The storms which have beat upon re hushed, and a minister is now with

The storms which have beat upon bushed, and a minister is now with no it is hoped will remain and become stor;" Rev. L. Sabine. Most of the put are sons and daughters of N. Eng-

In the different neighborhoods, there are

Mr. S. was requested to preach at Bur-

rd, a new township of 30 or 40 families. One amiable and intelligent woman came that termoon, five miles on foot, and brought her fant child in her arms. Similar cases are not

alternoon, ave miles on root, and trought unfant child in her arms. Similar cases are not care. She did not complain."

Potton adjoins Stanstead on the west. Rev. W. E. Holmes, missionary; supplied a third part of the time, for a part of the year

Mississquot Bay. Mr. R. Carver, mission-

In the township of which this forms a are 3800 inhabitants. Congregational chorganized in 1826. At present it num-only 14 members. Congregation increas-Two added to the church. 500 persons in township, (or Seignory) are pledged to all abstingers?

MENRYVILLE AND VICINITY. No church torgunized. Rev. J. J. Gilbert, missionary. a occupies four stations. Suitable places of or-hip are much needed. One meetinghouse is been better as a second.

SSELTOWN numbers about 1500 inhabi-

ninistration of discipline prompt,

neficial results apparent.
RE. A revival. 37 added to the

I have not heard a sermon before in but blessed be God, that I have had

ivilege of hearing one more sermon be-

GRANBY and SHEFFORD. G. has a popula-

lately erected.

Population 3000.

God. Some were hopefully converted; others anxious, and nine were added to the church in anxious, and nine were added to the church in Shefford, and one in Granby.

St. Eustache. A Scotch settlement, surrounded entirely by Canadian Catholics. Rev. D. Shanks, minister. In three years, the congregation has more than doubled. Parents and children all love the Sabbath Schools. acts from the isast report of "the Canalacts and Missionary Society," read at the aceting, held in Montreal, Oct. 19, 1836. a Committee of thirteen, the officers are, Rev. W. F. CURRY, Cor. W. G. W. PERKINS, Rec. Sec., and

children all love the Sabbath Schools.

New Glasgow and Vicinity. A Scotch settlement. A Congregational church, organized two or three years since; but yet without a pastor. Rev. W. M'Killican, missionary. He

pastor. Rev. W. M'Killican, missionary. He reports appalling desolations everywhere in the frontier settlements. The cause of Temperance has gained a most decided triumph; hundreds are enrolling their pledge to entire abstinence from all intexicating drinks.

Rawdon. Population 1700—nearly half Roman Catholics. A Presbyterian church was organized in January last. 17 members; a total abstinence church. Rev. J. Miller has become their pastor. A house of worship has been since erected and enclosed, but not finished for use. Mr. M. preaches one quarter of his time at L'Assumtion, to an audience gathered from use. Mr. M. preaches one quarter of his time at L'Assumtion, to an audience gathered from 30 protestant families, residing in and about the

retime could be redeemed from the per-res of the agency. Seven young men Seminary at Andover, also "spent it to six weeks each, in preaching from house, establishing Sabbath Schools, rwise doing good." "It gives us pleas-tite that in every instance, the labors of ung men have been followed by a hap-ence; children have been instructed, LA CHUTE. Population 1000; a few Roman Catholic families. Rev. W. Brunton, mission-ary. Church members 84; eight added the

past year.

Hull. Population 2200; protestants 1800.

A large proportion of these from the New England States. The Congregational church was organized in 1823; has about 30 members. Rev. P. Montague, Pastor, recently ordained. Congregation increasing in numbers and solemnity. Sabbath Schools prosper-"There are 576 members of the church re-

rhere are 576 members of the church reported, and 188 of these have been added since the last Anniversary. A full report would swell the number of church members to 600, and the additions to 200."

Members of Sabbath Schools reported, 810.

Members of Temperance Societies, 2030—"but these numbers are far below the truth."

The number of missionaries was behaviored.

The number of missionaries now laboring

The number of missionaries now laboring in Lower Canada is 14, including the General Agent. "Five of these have been ordained, and two installed, during the year."

REMARKS.

A brighter day than she has ever seen, is now J. Parker is missionary here, and the only ident minister in the town. His church was anized in Nov. 1832. For several years he s the only Congregational or Presbyterian nister within a territory of more than 100 les square, and comprising more than 30,000 labitants. "Within the last summer, the dawning on Canada. A spirit is awakened there and elsewhere in her behalf, which will not sleep again, till her protestant population at least, shall enjoy the means of grace as freely, and value them as highly, as they are enabitants. "Within the last summer, the rich has been engaged in accomplishing to a paper of the property of th organized in Nov. 1835, consisting organized in Nov. 1845, consisting organized in Nov. 1845, consisting organized in Nov. 1845, consisting organized in the delusions of it is the earnest and effectual processors and degree of spirituality and engagedness. A male Cent Society has been formed, and the infinity concert is observed by them.

Sherrrow and Lenoxviller, villages in the town of Ascot, which contained 3,500 in which they live. It should not be forgotten that the whole number of Protestants is but 130,000 or 140,000, while the number of Catholics is four times as large. But then, "the lites is four times as large. But then, "the lites is four times as large. SHERBROKE and LENGYILLE, vinages in the town of Ascot, which contained 3,500 inditants a year ago—since much increased by imigration. These villages are four miles out. S. must eventually rise into great importance. In Dec. 1835, a church was organized of 27 members, some of them residing in enoxyille. Rev. J. Robertson, missionary, the general influence of the leading men decilies is four times as large. But then, "the lit-tle leaven, leaveneth the whole lump." The Protestants are of almost all nations, tongues, and sects, while the Catholies are chiefly French Canadians. But the Protestants have intelli-Canadians. But the Protestants have intelligence, are accustomed to free inquiry, and are untrammelled by the prejudices of their neighbors against the introduction of new light, and new customs; while not one in twenty of the French Canadians can read or write, and all derive their faith from their fathers, or their priests, and fear to venture on investigations that may issue in conviction of error, and arouse conscience to its duty. We affirm, therefore, that there is no access to the Cathoberefore, that there is no access to the Catho-

therefore, that there is no access to the Catho-lic population of Canada, except through the missionary enterprise which arises directly at the sound conversion of Protestants.

2. The results of one year's labors under the supervision of an efficient General Agency, far exceed our most sanguine expectations. We have the pleasure of some acquaintance with Mr. Curry, and, had ventured to antici-pate much, from his established character for indegment, zeal, self-denial, and heroic devojudgment, zeal, self-denial, and heroic devo-tion to the cause of his Master. But for infidelity, and endeavor to mislead others. In to the cause of his Master. ne it however. It is the Lord. The finger of God was never more plainly seen than in-guiding the counsels by which the Agency was resolved on, pointing out the man who should fill it, and in directing the A. H. M. S. to sustain his efforts. One thing more is wanting. Mr. Curry ought not to be dependent on the feeble churches of Canada for his on the feeble churches of Canada for his support. They all, or nearly all, contribute something to Home Missions, from the midst of their deep poverty; but their united contributions, do little more than pay his small salary of \$600. And so long as this fact appears on the published reports of the society, it must operate to the detriment of his influence, when orging them to still greater efforts. Would God open the heart of some good man, or some half dozen good men, and incline them to assume the salary of the General Agent, it would

be a still further token of good to Canada, that would give joy to the angels of Heaven.

3. Those friends of God in New England, whose compassions have been moved and whose hands have been opened in behalf of Canada, in the day of her thickest darkness, have occasion now for joy and gratitude. have not wept, nor prayed, nor labored in have not wept, nor prayed, nor labored in vaiu. God has seen their tears, and answered their prayers, and rewarded their labors. The work of her regeneration has commenced. It will go forward. But as it commenced with strenuous exertion, so it must be carried forward with persevering resolution and incseased effort. The work may not be stayed. Nor can it be stayed, if those hitherto-engaged in it, hold out to the end. Says the Report, "Our prospects brighten. And if our prayers, our alms and our efforts, shall continue to be acceptable to God, we shall hasten the coming of the beneficial results apparent.

a Paarix. A revival. 37 added to the reh. Rev. R. V. Hall, missionary. Mr. has devoted three months to missionary la abroad—travelled more than 3000 miles—tributed 12000 pages of Tracts, and 100 jies of the 8th Report of the Am. Temp. Soc. extained the moral condition of the country, d preached the gospel in public and private, the close of one meeting, an old lady came him and said; "bless God that I live to see sday: I have not heard a sermon before in he day, when the thousands of Protestant, who are scattered throughout this land, shall the day, when the thousands of Protestants who are scattered throughout this land, shall become a boly people, and even the grave where prejudice and sin he buried, shall hold up before the eyes of the astonished Catholies, the light, and love, and blessedness of the glorious gose pel of the Son of God.²¹ A consummation, not more to be devoutly wished, than surely realized, unless the friends of Canada suffer this leaves to broad days and their knees to of some 1200 souls, and S. about 1500. In the town is a small Congregational church, anized in 1830. Rev. H. B. Chapin, missured in 1830. Rev. H. B. Chapin, missury; sustained by the Hampshire (Mass.) s. Soc. "Not one in ten, if one in twenty," s. Mr. C. of the French Canadians can read write. Schools, however, are compared their hands to hang down, and their knees to Schools, however, are commenced them, and the rising generation has prospects. No revival has ever bless land between me and the St. Law-Two Sabbath Schools in G. of about

possession of that long revolted province of his wide dominion. And shall any possible sacrifice be refused? Shall any practicable amount of labor be declined? Shall any desired cooperation with the few friends of Christ there,

be witheld?
Sustain the A. H. M. S. and the cause of God in Canada will be sustained. The more liberal the contributions made to the Institution, through any of its auxiliaries, the more energy will be imparted to its movements there. That Society, in the language of the Report, has "received us, (the Can. Mis. Soc.) with open arms, and our frequent calls for aid have been promptly answered." So these calls will continue to be met, if its extending operations in other directions shall be sustained with a spirit of increasing liberality. of increasing liberality.

GERMANS OF BOSTON. Rev. Mr. Smith's Report, concluded. A remarkable and distinguished trait of the system of education pursued in Protestant Germany, is its religious basis. Germany is divided into a certain number of ecclesiastical circles, of which each is under the direction of its own ecclesiastical judicatory, called a Supreme Consistory, (Ober-Consistorium.) This arrangement varies in different countries, but to explain the difference would be out of but to explain the difference would be out of but to explain the difference would be out of place here. The power of these consistories is almost as absolute in matters of church government, as is that of the civil rulers in their appropriate sphere. The voluntary system is scarcely known in Germany. Until quite recently, congregations had no voice in the selection of their pastors: they were appointed by the consistories. The people have latterly obtained the right of selecting their own pastor from among three or four, whom the consistory wends into a congregation to preach on trial. Irom among three or tour, whom the consistory sends into a congregation to preach on trial. Every inhabitant of Germany is compelled to be outwardly connected with the church; although this rule suffers exceptions in great cities, where the surveillance cannot be as rigid as in the country and villages. The consist rium makes it the duty of every pastor to at-tend particularly to the instruction of youth, and rigidly enforces its requirements. Religious instruction is therefore universal in Progious instruction is therefore universal in Pro-testant Germany; every individual, from the 7th to the 14th year, is required to devote a considerable portion of time to it. When young persons leave the common schools, they receive instructions from the Pastor himself. This commences, in some places in the eleventh, in others in the 14th year, and continues 3 years. During six months in the year they are re-quired to meet the pastor every day except on Saturdays, and are by him instructed in the doc-trines and the moral requirments of the Bible. ines and the moral requirments of the Bible, trines and the moral requirements and they are never admitted to this rite, unless they are able, at the end of these 3 years, to pass a satisfactory admitted to this rite, unless they are able, the end of these 3 years, to pass a satisfacto examination. In case of failure they are copelled to repeat the prescribed course. The feet of this system is, that few Germans are for who have not been thoroughly instructed the truths and duties of Christianity. The sing has become a trite one, that "knowledge power;" and if an intimate acquaintance we the doctrines and moral requirements of Christians of Christians and the contractions are the contractions of the contraction o doctrines and moral requirements of Chi knowledge, if we find irreligion and vice ar knowledge, if we find irreligion and vice among Germans. But knowledge, unless sanctified by divine grace, applied and directed by the influence of the Holy Spirit, is often worse than useless. In German villages and country congregations, where the pastor has himself instructed and knows intimately every member of his parish, his influence is immense; and, if he is himself a faithful and godly man, most effectual and beneficial in directing his provide in fectual and beneficial in directing his people in the way of holiness. But, at the same time, the ystem must often produce hypocrites, or mere ormalists. And, as one of its features is uni-tersal taxation for the support of the ministry. it must excite in the vicious, the skeptical and unbelieving, much bitterness against the insti-tutions of religion, and increase their rancorous hatred of Christianity. And there is no doubt that, even among the generally well disposed, the profession of Christianity is often a mere matter of custom, an habitual adherance to rites and forms, to which early education has given them a sort of blind attachment. When, there-fore, Germans emigrate to this country, where they are suddenly loosed from all the restraints and the compulsory regulations of their native country, they sometimes exhibit some of the worst effects of a system, which supersedes voluntary connexion with the Christian church by its imperative demands. Even among the Germans of Boston there have been found

preach evangelical doctrines and to refrain from offensive conduct, by the rigid surveil-lance of the Ober-Consistorium. And more-over, much has of late years been done in Germany to secure for the people an evangelical The good effects of the German system. ensively witnessed also among emigrants, are ound in the fact that the great majority of the people are sincerely attached to their church and to the ordinances of religion. Religion, with its doctrines and its duties, constitutes a prominent and essential feature in their entire education from their early childhood. I have been perfectly astonished to discover the thor-ough knowledge of religious truth, the intimate acquaintance with the Bible, possessed by some children of 13 or 14 years of age, in my con-gregation, who had been instructed in Germa-ny. They imbibe thus from their earliest years deep veneration of the Bible, a very intia deep veneration of the Bible, a very intimate acquaintance with its saving truths, and a sin-cere and fervent attachment to the institutions and ordinances of Christianity. And where the paster is a faithful, conscientious and pious man, they are guided from childhood, by his paternal counsels, in the paths of virtue, ac-cording to the precepts and principles of the

judices have presented insurmountable obsta-cles to the efforts of faithful ministers, who in-

sisted on the necessity of experimental religion, and to the proposed co-operation in many of the benevolent enterprises of the day. The great West, in particular, has become a field for the baneful influence of ungodly and wicked

apacity of ministers of the Gospel, mislead and torrupt their countrymen. And it is one con-equence of the system pursued in Germany,

that men who have no other qualification that

their learning, for the Gospel ministry, are e-trusted with the spiritual and eternal interests of immostal souls. And where the people are ignorant of the doctrines and duties of religion,

here their lives are inconsistent with a proression of Christianity, or where even prejudi-ces or hatred against Christianity prevail, the cause is often and chiefly to be sought in the perverted views and the ungodly characters of

their teachers. Yet, I am happy in being able to say that the evils just spoken of are by no means very general. Ministers in Germany, who would be disposed to communicate to the people their unscriptural and rationalistic views,

cline to ungodly lives, are compelled to

nen, who, under the desi-

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1836.

Gospel. And this attachment usually grows with their growth, and is strengthened with their strength, and accompanies them, in the midst of national calamities, or the privations and of national calamities, or the privations and perplexities of emigration to a foreign land, through life. Many of my elerical friends can testify with what rapture the visits of a minister are hailed by German communities, who, in this strange land, were destitute of the preached g-spel, and had seen none of its ambassadors for a number of years, during which period they sustained by lay-readers, at least a shadow of the privileges they had formerly enjoyed. It is easily seen what an advantage is afforded a minister in preaching to these people, ly their early instruction in the saving traths which he proclaims and explains to them, and

which he proclaims and explains to them, and which he proclaims and explains to them, and by their intimate acquaintance with them. The obstacles presented by great or entire ignorance of religious truth are not met here: they understand the subjects of which you speak to them, and they fully comprehend you. As they have been instructed in the duties of religion, it needs but that you convince them of their obligations to fulfil them, of the responsibilities and interests which they involve; and that you show them that the practice of holiness and virtue must flow from regeneration, an entire virtue must flow from regeneration, an entire change of heart, of motive and principle in the noral man. And thus the nature of their ear-y education furnishes means and facilities to eclaim and restore them, when they have seen entangled in error, and gone astray. And although, with many, a profession of religion may be merely a matter of form and custom, yet their knowledge of its doctrines and its du-ties furnishes weapons for assailing such a state of mind and heart, that are highly effec-

tual and generally prove successful.

In conclusion, I would merely repeat that both myself and those friends of vital religion, who have taken so lively an interest in the welfare of those people, among whom, in the Providence of God, I have been permitted to labor, have every reason to rejoice at the success of our enterprise. The Lord has been with us, and blessed my unworthy labors beyond my hopes. My people are manifesting an increased and growing attention to the means of grace. Many, ho had led irregular lives during the long pe who had led irregular trees during the loop per-r od of their destitution of the ordinances of re-ligion, are giving evidence of their having ex-perienced its blessed influence, by their altered course of life, and their serious attention to the preached word. Many have expressed to me their delight at the change effected in the co Action of our German community in and about Boston. May the Lord continue to bless our efforts, and pour out over us and around us the influence of His Spirit, that His work may go on, that we may in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Je-

Society for Propagating the Gospei among the In-dians and others in North America. The following is an extract from the annual Repor offered by the Select Committee at their stated meeting on the first Thursday of November.

REPORT. It will be recollected, that, at the anual meet ing, in May last, a report was made by a commentee appointed at a former meeting of the society, as to the parts of the country in which our missionaries would probably labor with the greatest effect in future. That committee had been appointed, in consequence of a belief that the people of Maine, where most of our missionaries had been employed were more nissionaries had been employed, were more the to support preachers of the gospel, than hey formerly were, and that the new settlements in the western part of the United State were generally destitute of the means of reli rion. Agents were employed by the socie u 1834 and 1835, to visit various parts of Main to ascertain the state of the people as to gious instruction; and their reports, made uch inquiry and observation, were carefull samined by the committee above mentioned examined by the committee above mentioned, who had also received accounts respecting the present destitute condition of the people in the western states; and thereupon reported to the society, that it would be proper to send missionaries into that section of the country, and that the select committee be authorised and directed to engage two suitable persons for that purpose.

unanimously accepted, and the select committee were instructed to carry the same into effect I hey accordingly held a special meeting for the discharge of this trust, when Rev. Dr. Parkman, Rev. Dr. Walker, and Hon. Richard Sullivan were appointed to select and engage two gentlemen to visit the Western States as missionaries of the society for the year ensuing, to go, each in a separate State, to such distric

as should hereafter be assigned them; to preach
to the poor and destitute, or to such as may not
have preachers on whom they can attend,
agreeably to the resolution adopted by the society, and to the terms therein expressee.
The sub-committee, thus authorised, gave
an early and anxious attention to the subject.
They endeavored by correspondence and by
personal conference with gentlemen who had
previously visited the Western States, especially with Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Louisville, and cially with Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Louisville, and Rev. Mr. Eliot of St. Louis, Missouri, to aspilcations for such aid from intelligent and r sectable individuals in the western part of sylvania, among whom the Rev. Mr. Farund the Rev. Henry A. Miles, the latter

ssfully ministered. From these and other sources they also re From these and other sources they also re-ceived such information as persuaded them of the need of missionary efforts to some of the destitute portions of Louisiana and Alabama. They particularly learnt, partly through the Rev. Mr. Clarke, who had just returned from a missionary tour of several months to those States, that even in the vicinity of New Or leans and Mobile, an ample field might be found for the labors, not of one only, but of many intelligent and devoted ministers. Such laborers the committee are now engaged to ob-tain. Considering however, that stations so remote and important as these require in those who, fill them, not less the aids of experience and of "the wisdom that dwells with prudence," than eloquence or the most popular gifts, they have felt it their duty to exercise a deliberate caution in the choice. Many might at once be found, experienced, useful, and acceptable at home, but who for that reason are unwilling to undertake so arduous a service abroad. And some who would cheerfully go of themselves, are too much desired and needed in the place

they already fill, to permit their long absence At the same time there is no question that missionaries properly qualified may be of eminent service to the cause of truth and the excession of the pure gospel of Christ in those little to the cause of the cause o distant and promising portions of our country; and the committee rejoice in the belief that in these as well as in other places, already aided by our funds, will hereafter be found a wide and fruitful field for the patronage and charity

Bearing commissions from four or five of the incipal State Societies, in Maryland, with principal State Societies, in Maryland, wit which my brethren and friends in Baltimor had kindly furnished me—and from severa other similar institutions, in other parts of th United States, to represent them in similabodies in Britain; I was left less freedom o choice than I should otherwise have had, I am not aware that any facilities are furnished by such credentials, beyond what any clergyman from America would enjoy without them. Or if there be any, they are so slender, compared with the trials and mortifications, into which the general subserviency to rank, and equally the general subserviency to rank, and equall general indifference if not disesteem towards America, which pervades most ranks of English Society—will certainly betray every American who is deputed to stand on an English platform, with English Prelates, and Lords, and Members of Parliament; that I am sure, no one who has once tried it, will be easily persuaded to try it again. I say this, and somewhat more, which I may add, on this subject, for two reasons. The first is, to caution my brethren at home, against a very prevalent error. The second is, to direct attention to the subject here; if these lines should be so fortunate as to second is, to direct attention to the subject here; if these lines should be so fortunate as to meet the eyes of those who commit, as well as of those who can remedy, the evils hinted at.

[Rev. R. J. Breckenridge.

DELEGATES TO ENGLAND.

SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, to meet in Philadelphia on the third Thursday of

FATHERS AND BRETHREN,-We desire re spectfully to present to your reverend body, a subject which to us, appears of vital importance to the interests of piety in our church, and in all the land. A subject intimately connected with the personal happiness of more than two millions of our fellow-men in this country.

We allude to the subject of Slavery.

We regard the peculiar feature of Slaver from which all its evils spring, to be the aumption of the right of property in man. s this which distinguishes it from every other ystem of servitude. We know that the relain any and every case, this claim is unright-cons—a violation of the law of nature, and of God—that it is, and of necessity must be, op-pression, and the fruitful source of cruelty and

If this right be admitted, it follows of neces-

If this right be admitted, it follows of necessity

1st. That it is right to appropriate to ourselves, the labors of another, without compensation, in direct violation of the scripture declarations, "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal;" and "Behold the hire of the laborers which have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieft; and the cries of them which have reped, are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth." That this is done by professing Christians, who say they hold them for the good of the slave, is, we think, known to all—and we refer you on this point, to the testimony of Rev. J. C. Young, president of Centre College, Ky., in an article written in reply to the Biblical Repertory, and which is as follows.

"In the region where we reside, there is no protension to the merit of compensation. Every one knows that among us, there is, except in some rare instances, nothing of the kind.'
Again—" The slaves well know that even their Christian masters never dream of remunerating them for their services. All the proceeds of their labor, over and above what is required to support themselves, go to their master. naturally, then, feel that it is their interest to do as little as possible. They know that de-spatch in the performance of their task, would be followed by an increase of their task. An increase of industry on their part would, they well know, be productive of gain; not to then

selves, but to their masters."

2nd. The right of transfer is another necessary consequence of admitting the right of property.—Men may be bought and sold—parents perty.—Men may be bought and sold—parents and children—busbands and wives may be separated, whenever it is for the interest of the master. It will be vain to blame the trade in slaves, while the right of property is admitted; for the one necessarily implies the other.

3rd. The right of using corporeal punishment at the discretion of the master—since the right of exacting labor without wages renders it necessary to substitute the stimulus of the whin to compel labor.

and debasement, in order that they may not re-sist the authority of the master. In short, any thing which is necessary to render the slave a more valuable piece of property, may be done by the master, if the right of property be admit-ted.

This right of property is the foundation lavery in all the states where it exists in this Slaves are to all intents and purposes Challels personal, with the exception that in Louisiana, they are considered real estate, and become appendages of the soil. Hence, in every State, they may be bought and sold at the dis-State, they may be bought and sold at the dis-cretion of the master. They may be seized by the creditor for debt. They may be divided among heirs at the death of the proprietor— Nor can any of these incidents be prevented, but by relinquishing at once, the right of pro-

It appears, therefore, most plain to us, that We admit that guardianship may be exercised under laws wisely adapted to their condition, and administered with justice. But self-as-sumed guardianship exercised under the legal claim of property, we believe to be universally

tris, we believe, a fallacy for any person to say that he holds a slave for his benefit, and that it would be injurious to give him liberty: for to relinquish the right of property, does not imply relinquishment of guardianship; since this may be continued by voluntary contract between master and servant. The payment of ages will make it for the interest of the ser-nt to remain and labor under the direction Nor will the existence of laws, obibiting such emancipation, excuse the r or for maintaining this right; for such law-eing in direct violation of the law of God mst be, as it respects the obligation of Chris to God, rather than unto ma

If any person so situated, shall fairly state to his slaves, the laws respecting their situation, if emancipated, and offer them their own choice, o remain with him, or go out, he will have ac-uitted himself before God. And if the slave-onsent to remain with him, he will act justice hem to remain and labor with him for wage after having done all in his power to preve their being again brought into slavery. Y will it be the duty of every man, to bear b

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

open and decided testimony against such pressive laws, and to use all his influence petition and remonstrance for their already to be do not ask your reversed body to be late on this subject. We believe, God only our lawgiver, and his authority alone can if any consciouses. But the low to Marketing and the subject. our consciences. But we have to you as a thorised expounders of Lastaw, as the basi-discipline in the church. And we ask a cle-and explicit declaration of your opinion on a sinfulness of slavery, and your reconnected tion of this subject to the prayerful attents of the whole church.

Believing also as we do, that the assume to Denoving also as we do, that the assumpt and exercise of the property right over ma-wicked and unjust in the extreme, we your reverened body to enjoin upon all set dinate judicatories the strict enforcement discipline. That all who persist in change this right of holding their fellow-men—all who buy and sell them—all who compel them to a bor without adequate wages—all who obstitution of knowledge—all who, in a way are guilty of oppression, he declared worthy of the fellowship of the church, that the judicatories be directed to enforce

ciplice upon them.

This course we ask you to pursue; we lieve that without the combined energies of the churches of Christ, this evil can never exterminated.

exterminated.

We ask it, because upon you, and you fithe eyes of all men rest, and await your decion on this momentous subject; because you neglect to attend to it—your waiving it in a manner, will be considered a timid shrink. from the performance of an unpopular dar and will injure the moral power of the church We ask it, that the character of our church as the uniform, consistent, firm friend of Elemand justice, may be untarnished—that our mutation for fidelity, holdness and zeal, in near

ing and resisting wickedness of every charter, may be unsullied.

We ask it, that the moral power of

We ask it, that the moral power of church may be augmented a thousand fid when she shall have washed her hands in line cency, and cleansed her garments from blee and lifted up her voice for the oppressed every name and complexion on earth.

We ask it, that upon us may come the girlous promises of God to those who "house the bands of wickedness, and undo the heavy lifted and let the augmented go free, and her dens, and let the oppressed go free, and bee every volte." That "Then shall the lig-break forth as the morning, and the health sh-spring forth speedily: and the rightcousin shall go before thee, and the glory of the La-shall be the reward. Then shall thou call a shall be the reward. Then shall thou call the Lord shall answer; then shall thou cay he shall say, 'Here I am.' If thou take f the midst of the the yoke, the putting for the finger and speaking vanity; and if draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy a sufflicted soul; then shall thy light rise in a scurity, and thy darkness shall be as the non-day. And the Lord shall guide thee contain by, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and unsfat thy bones, and thou shalt be like a water garden, and like a spring of water, whose a ters fail not. And they that shall be of the shall build the old waste places; thou shall build the old waste places; thou shall build the old waste places; thou shall build the called, the repairer of the paths to dwell in terms. The restorer of the paths to dwell in

ach, The restorer of the paths to dwel By order. JAS. H. DICKEY, S. C. C. S. For the Buston Recor

O GRAVE, WHERE IS THY VICTOR Extract of a sermon preached at the funeral of L. Thomas G. Lee, Superintendant and Paymon

of the McLean Asylum. of that melancholy event, which has given casion for these remarks. It is cheering know that a present Saviour sustained the of our beloved friend and brother in its last ony. It is cheering to know, that in the ruption of the tenderest earthly tie, in full v of the grandeur of eternal scenes that we opening before it, and in full recollection of friends, the station, the usefulness, that we be left behind, his immortal spirit rose in strength of his Redeemer, and entered in successful conflict with the "king of terror O! if entreaty could ever influence death to lay the final blow, how many and how weigh are the arguments which we could have mg to turn his weapon from this "shining n we could have pied the bloom of your wide and growing circle of tender attaching the responsibilities of a station to which hopes and the gratitude of the community already directed. We could have pied if caliar adaptedness of mind and heart, by ever ready to cheer sympathy that was never listening to the recital of sorrow:-and asseming to the recital of sorrow;—and many nameless contrivances which "soo the tunuits of the breast," and restore calm serenity of health and hope. But friends, God gave commission to the desi -and not all our prayers and our tears of detain the spirit in its flight. He who for that immortal mind, and lodged it for a se-in its house of clay, has summoned it to ther, and we trust a nobler station in His m ther, and we trust a nobler station in His me kingdom. Speak we of growing character is reason why we would detain our brother he And is there no expansion of the mind, no re-vation of the soul, as it swells into the measure of the purity and the hiss of heav-Speak we of those many and tender ties wh bound the soul so closely to its earthly frien-Are there no attachments in the heavenly fi-ity? Is the sainted spirit a stranger in that the where the tenderest and the heliest ties. each to the other, and all of them to G eak we of station and adaptedness of cler to discharge its duties! And does acter to discharge its outlest and dis-Christian's usefulness cease with his mo-life? Is there no post of duty for him to or py, no station of responsibility and usefulne for him to fill, in other parts of God's us-kingdom? The eminent and useful on exare in a course of training for higher and no ment and the circumstances in which their partive influence here shall be transferred to heaven? With the eye of fairh let us follow the traumphant spirit of our beloved friend, as it enters upon its new and delightful course of dairy. There, in that higher and nobler sphere, there is no sickness to be healed, no troubled broad to soothe, no grief to assuage; but there is enough, both of activity and joy, to secure an everlasting and upward progress of those intellectual and moral powers which we had just begun to appreciate. No, brethren, we would not, even in the freshness of our grief, we ment and the circumstances in which their

GREECE AND WESTERN ASIA The Star in the East, published at Smy which the first No. of a new series, d Sept. I, has just reached us—furnishes some interesting particulars respecting the recent auti-missionary proceedings among the Greeks.

began to appreciate. No, brethren, we wan not, even in the freshness of our grief, would not call back the spirit that anima this lifeless form.

Greek church in Turkey, is co pared by the Star, to the Spanish Inquisition. It has branches in the principal cities of the Empire. According to the Circular Letter which points out their duties, no bookseller is permitted to expose for sale any books, which have not first received their sanction; and the

are to exercise a kindred supervision over teachers of schools, priests, &c.

This circular breathed a spirit unfriendly to the schools under the care of various Mission-ary Societies, British and American. Afterary Societies, British and American. Afterwards came a letter from the committee to Mr. Jetter, missionary of the Church Missionary Society, requiring him to dismiss one of his teachers, because not of the Greek church. This, Mr. J., with the approbation of the other missionaries at Smyrna, refused to do. It was considered as only a first step towards closing all the schools, or taking them from under the control of missionaries. In addition to Mr. Jetter's reply, the missionaries also published a joint letter on the subject.

Before the latter was published, however, ecclesiastical and civil punishments were threatened against all who should continue to send their children to the schools of any of the missionaries, and other measures of kindred char-

sionaries, and other measures of kindred char-acter were adopted. The result is, that the missionary schools of Smyrna and the vicinity e those 'from Broosa to Beyroot,' have n broken up,—not, however, the Star main-ns, on account of this refusal of Mr. Jetter, or the joint letter; but in consequence of a pre-viously settled hostile plan of a few influential

and interested persons.

The Editor of the Star expresses the hope that matters will ere long take their wonted course.—Vt. Chronicle.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Extracts from the Journal of Mr. Green, at Wailuku.

January 1, 1836. In reviewing the dealings

God with us the past year, we find much January 1, 1836. In reviewing the dealings of God with us the past year, we find much cause for unfeigned gratitude. The angel of death, though he has been commissioned to remove many of our people, has cut down much fewer than in the preceding year. Our labors, too, have, on the whole, been prosperous. Multitudes of children are under a course of integrating and their progress affords us a good struction, and their progress affords us a good degree of satisfaction. There is considerable demand for books. Our congregation on the Sabbath is large, and as attentive as we have at any time seen it. We do hope that great good has been done during the year which has just closed. May this cover users the same of th just closed. May this opening year be crowned with mercy, and prove to us and to our people the beginning of years.

To-day I spent considerable time with the

To-day I spent considerable time with the church in prayer and fasting, preparatory to the administration of the Lord's Supper. In the evening I preached from James v. 9. "Behold the Judge standeth before the door."

2. Met with the church several times again to-day. Some of them feel deeply, and gave me cheering evidence that they do love the Saviour. Others—oh how indifferent they are to all that can be said of Him, who is the chief among ten thousand, and altogether lovely. among ten thousand, and altogether lovely.

3. Sabbath. To-day three individuals were sed and received into our little church baptised and received into our fittle charter. They have long appeared well, and they seemed to understand something of the solemn nature of the obligation they were taking upon them.

May they prove that their professed attachment to the Lord Jesus Christ, is genuine. In nothing am I so deeply tried as in relation to those who wish, obviously, and many of them earnestly, to enter the church. Some, so far as we can see, appear to walk according to the requirements of the gospel; but they seem have little or no sense of the evil of sin, or the value of a Saviour's blood. I dare no cannot, admit them to the followship of the church. So many are the dead branches at-tached to this vine, that I tremble exceedingly lest I make work for unavailing and bitter re-gret. Oh that God would shed down the Holy Spirit upon us, and separate the clean from the

March 7. To-day we examined our schools Children appeared well and are fast improving. Our adult schools did quite as well as we expected. We greatly need a better set of

16. To-day, after making a few remarks to the people, I called upon Bartimea, the blind man from Hilo, to address the congregation, as he had just arrived. He did so, and afforded us great satisfaction by his excellent and well ed remarks. I am uniformly pleased with this man, he is so humble and well instructed in the things pertaining to the kingdom of God. He is going to make the tour of East Maui. I trust he will be instrumental of great good. May the Saviour go with him, and bless his exertions to the salvation of some, at least, of the poor benighted occupants of the island.

April 21. At Molokai. I have been here during sight days, existing Mr. Hirekock in

ng eight days, assisting Mr. Hitchcock in during eight mays, assisting the labors of a protracted meeting. We have had a pleasant season, and are all cheered with the evidence which we obtain, as we go from house to house, that we have not been left to house to house, that we have no been the claim to be affected with a sense of their guilt and danger, and they are inquiring what they shall do. Others hoping in the mercy of the Lord ist. May multitudes here be effectu-Jesus Christ. ally benefitted, and brought cordially to accept of the Lord Jesus Christ.—Missionary Herald.

PRESBYTERIAN RESOLUTIONS.

The Charleston S. C. Union Presbytery, at their meeting Nov. 17-19, as we learn from the Charles. ton Observer, unanimously adopted a paper, from which we make the following extracts:--

1. As it relates to the Missionary Cause .his Presbytery deem it entirely competent to e General Assembly to conduct the work of issions, both Foreign and Domestic, by Boards of their own appointment, and under their own supervision and control—and are firmly con-vinced that unless they do it as a Church, they vinced that unless they do it as a Church, they will fail to accomplish one great object of their organization, one great duty which they owe the world, one of the main obligations imposed upon them by the Lord Jesus Christ, as the Church by his own appointment is constituted the grand instrument of diffusing abroad the leavested of solventies. knowledge of salvation—that on a great variety of accounts, which time will not suffer us to specify, au ecclesiastical is preferable to a voluntary organization for Missionary purposes.

utary organization for Missionary purposes. **
Our future Representatives to the Assembly will therefore be expected to meet the views of this Presbytery as they are here expressed, and to make amends, as far as they are able, for the violation of what is usually and properly termed good faith by the last General As

2. As it relates to the case of Albert Barnes.

—By the decision of the last Assembly in this case, there is an implied approval of his "Notes on the Romans".—an approval, which, in the on the Romans"—an approval, which, in the opinion of this Presbytery, should never have been given either in direct terms or by fair implication. The Presbytery are decidedly of the opinion that the appeal of Mr. Barnes should not have been given direction.

of the Assembly, so long will there be just cause of complaint, even if it tend not, as it inevitably does, to the dissolution of those bonds by which the Church is united together by a complaint, even if it tend not, as it inevitably does, to the dissolution of those bonds by which the Church is united together by a complaint. mon faith. Instead, therefore, of postponing a decision on the subject, as it was before the last church required that it should have been 1 might mention an interesting fact, which shows that there is a greater readiness to receive the scrip-

to this effect—that as the relation of Master and Slave is a civil vnd domestic institution, it is one on which the Church has no power and no right to legislate. This would have put to res this agitated question, and have taught such petitionists and memorialists that the Church is not the proper tribunal to redress their im-

BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, Dec. 9, 1836.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

According to previous notice, the following Mis onaries and assistant Missionaries to the Sandwich Islands received their instructions at Park Street Meetinghouse, on Sabbath evening last; viz. Rev. Isaac Bliss and wife, of Virgil, N. Y.

Rev. Daniel T. Conde, of Charlton, N. Y. and his rife, from Jericho, Vt. Rev. Mark Ives, of East Windsor, Ct. and his wife,

f North Guilford, Ct. Rev. Thomas Lafon, M. D. of Missouri, and his wife, of New Bedford, Mass.

Seth L. Andrews, M. D. and his wife, of Pittsford,

Mr. Amos S. Cooke, of Fairfield, Ct. and his wife, of Sunderland, Mass. Mr. Wm. S. Van Duzee, of Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

and his wife, of Southington, Ct. Mr. Edward Bailey, and his wife, of Holden, Mass. Mr. Abner Wilcox, of Harwinton, Ct. and his wife, of Norfolk, Ct.

Mr. Horton O. Knapp, and his wife, of North Greenwich, Ct. Mr. Charles McDonald, and his wife, of New

York City. Mr. Edwin Locke, of Fitz William, N. Y. and his wife, of Cornish, N. H. Mr. Bethuel Mann, of Trumansburgh, N. Y. and

his wife, of Skeneateles, N. Y. Mr. Samuel N. Castle, of Cleveland, Ohio, and his wife, of Plainfield, N. Y.

Mr. Edward Johnston, of Hollis, N. H. and his wife, of Warner, N. H. Miss Maria M. Smith, and Miss Lucia G. Smith, of

Clinton, N. Y. The greater part of these go out as teachers; not to each a short time and then he licensed or ordained as Who preachers: but to follow the business of teaching per-

sionaries to these Islands were on their way, the old idolatrous religion of the nation was abolished, and the people left without religion. On the arrival of ionaries, they were ready and desirous to be taught. The demand for instruction was great, and those who first learned to read, forthwith engaged in teaching; so that, in a short time, nearly one third of the adult population was at school. These native teachers were themselves ignorant, and soon had taught all that they knew, and ceased to interest their pupils. The schools languished, and there was reason to fear the relapse of great multitudes to idolatry.

To meet this difficulty, it has been thought desi able to establish a model school in every district in the Islands. These districts are about thirty in number. separated by mountains and ravines almost impassable They contain, on an average, about 3500 souls each. These model schools, aided by the High School under the care of Mr. Andrews, it is hoped, will soon be able to furnish efficient instruction to all the youth of the Islands. Some months since, we mentioned the appropriation, by the Prudential Committee, of several thousand dollars for the erection of school houses. These teachers go out to use them. They will not only act as teachers themselves, but do what they can to raise up and superintend other schools in their respective districts.

The plan of operations was fully explained in the instructions, given by Rev. R. Anderson D. D. Secretary of the Board. He mentioned two facts, which will astonish the unthinking. The religious newspaper, in the native language, has 3000 subscribers, at one dollar a year; and more than 50,000 copies of the Hymn Book in that language has been called for by the natives, and furnished by the press. Seventeer years ago, the language had not even an alphabet. These facts appeal to literary men-even those of them who care nothing for the religion propagated by the missionaries. What literary association has done so American Board?

The exercises of the evening, besides appropriate music, were, prayer, by Rev. Mr. Fitch, of the Free this land; who, holding Socinian or infidel opinions in Church; Instructions, by Rev. Dr. Anderson; Ad- regard to the essential doctrines of the Gospel, are mission to Syria; prayer, by Rev. S. Aiken, of Am-

The company had not sailed when our paper went to press. The vessel takes out the materials for building a house of worship, for which the king has paid \$1500, be had.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

as stated in the Recorder some time since.

RANCE—Favorable indications—Lucrensing regard for reli-gion—Testaments at the Hotel des Invalids—The man-with no hands and the bilind man. Obstacles—Opposi-tion of Roman Catholics and Infidels—and from the laws, as now administered. The King.

PARIS, October 22, 1836. To the Editor of the Boston Recorder. MR. EDITOR .- In my last two letters I gave you an account of what is doing, this year, in France and French Switzerland, to build up the kingdom of Christ. I think you will agree with me in believing that the prospect is encouraging. I might, if it were necessary, add many things to what I have said, to show that the cause of the Lord is making progress in this great, but, as it regards religion, benighted people. It is certain that, although the mass of this nation are buried in superstition or hardened in infidelity, yet there are many souls which are groping after omething better than that which either the Roman Catholic religion or infidelity can give. And there are not a few of intelligent and thinking men in every part of the Kingdom, who feel convinced that nothing out religion can save this land from anarchy and the other evils of revolution. But neither the one nor the other of these two classes of what may be called friends of religion know, -with few exceptions,where to find what is needed. The major part know of no other Christianity than that which they find in opinion that the appeal of Mr. Barnes should not have been sustained in such a way as to imply an approval of his "Notes on the Romans."

3. As it relates to Petitions and Memorials on the subject of Slavery.—So long as petitions and memorials denouncing as the encuries of God and of man, the Ministers and members of the Church who hold Slaves, are suffered to be introduced and agitated in the meetings of the Assembly, so long will there be just cause

The Ecclesiastical Committee lately organ- definitively and forever settled, by a resolution tures among many in this country, than persons at a quivocal statement of facts is to kick the beam, when distance are ready to suppose. It is this: A few weeks ago I asked permission to make a donation of 450 Testaments (through the liberality of the Ameri-450 Testaments (through the liberality of the American Bible Society) to the old soldiers at the celebrated establishment which Louis XIV erected in this city, called the Hotel des Invalids. In this great esablishment there are at present three thousand two nundred old soldiers, and three hundred officers. This donation was not only accepted, but was received in a manner which was cordial and grateful, on the part of the distinguished Commandant of the es-

some souls may be benefitted by the reading of so correct. While we retain this opinion many copies of the Word of God. Not a few of well make any apology for expressing it. these blind, lame, and withered remains of the grand armies of France are fond of reading, and all have access, from morning until night, to the large library will satisfy reasonable minds,—we intend, as we have which belongs to this National Mansion for old and disabled officers and soldiers. It is an affecting sight to see these veterans hobbling about, all apparently contented and happy. An interesting spectacle is ometimes witnessed among them. There is an old his arms, he is not able to hold a book. There is another who has both his hands, but has lost his eyes Oftentimes they are to be seen together, the blind man holding a book, which the other reads aloud for the benefit of both. Truly the "eye cannot say to the hand, I have no need of thee, nor can the hand say to the eye, I have no need of thee."

But although there are very many things in France to encourage hope and excite to prayer and increased effort, yet there are many others which are discouraging enough. There is no want of opposition on the part of Catholics and Infidels, to the efforts which vangelical Christians are making to advance the cause of God among this people. This might have been expected. And it is probable that this opposition will wax stronger and stronger for a long time to come. This is certainly to be anticipated.

The greatest obstacle at present arises from the course which the Government of France scene disposed to pursue. You will understand this better when I tell you that in the Code Civile, adopted, as you are aware, during the Empire, in its 290-4 articles, forbids the assembling of more than 19 persons without permission from the proper local civil authorities. en this law was enacted, it was understood not to refer to religious meetings, but to such as are political. And when the late Revolution took place, and n effort was made by the friends of religion, to have that law modified, it was expressly declared by the of Minister of Justice, in his place in the Chamber of Minister of Justice, in his place in the Chamber of Deputies, that that law did not contemplate religious meetings. But now, on the contrary, that law has been enforced with regard to religious meetings. In several instances, meetings have been interrupted because they were not licensed by the Mayor of the Aronday were not licensed by the May Deputies, that that law did not contemplate religious cause they were not licensed by the Mayor of the Arondissement. And to obtain such a license is not always Mayor, to refuse permission; and then, if it be ever obtained, it must be through a tedious and sometimes And even this is not always successful.

The friends of evangelical religion have contested have contended for the right of worship which they the Court of Cassation, has decided that the law in , that notwithstanding the Charter professes to se-Catholic or Infidel magistrate, as to prevent the exercise of this right. And what is to be done, it is diffishort period) and meetings have been dispersed.

The law which prohibits the sale or distribution of of books, &c. without a license, is another great obstacle. For where the right to grant such license is, it must of necessity be that there is also the right to withold it. It is easy for an ignorant magistrate to sny that the applicant has some latent and sinister object in view; or that he disturbs the public peace, &c. Even the new Prefect of the Police, M. Delessert, who is a Protestant, has lately refused to renew the license of a colporteur. I ought to say that though much for literature, throughout the world, as the Mr. D. is a Protestant, he may be that in name, and yet be quite as bitter an enemy to evangelical religion as any Catholic. There are many such Protestants in posed to true rel

What will be the end of these things I know not. It is our duty and privilege to work away, in faith and prayer. I suppose, however, that sooner or later it as a the matter will have to be brought before the Chambers and redress demanded there, where alone it can

I do not believe that the king is in favor of this state of things; but he cannot control it. It is possible that even he, with all his benevolence, is too much carried away with the desire to establish his dynasty, and therefore wishes that every thing exciting, or calculated to offend the Catholics, should be put down. Whatever may be his feelings, it is pretty ertain that greater difficulties are at this moment thrown in the way of evangelical efforts, than existed in the time of the Restoration. But I am far from being discouraged. There is enough here that can be done. Difficulties yield to perseverance. Greater difficulties may yet arise. But the Kingdom of Christ must go on increasing. Even Revolutions cannot prevent it. For this is a Kingdom which can live and flourish through the revolutions of earthly kingdoms, as it has often done. "Wherefore we receiving (belonging to) a kingdom which cannot be moved, let us have grace whereby we may serve God acceptably." God will carry forward his great and good work; though it often will be through tremendous obstacles. I am yours, &c.

PROFESSOR THOLUCK.

We lately copied a description of the character of his eminent Christian, from the pen of one who was present on the evening when Professor Sears questioned him, as he relates, about his Universalism: and we added the remark, "It would seem that the conversation did not make the same impression on all who were present." The N. Y. Baptist Register quotes our remark, and says:-

We are sorry that the editor of the Boston Recor-We are sorry that the editor of the Boston Recorder can indulge in the spirit manifested in the article below.—If the editor of the Recorder is willing to take up with the best part of the man's character, and set it down that that presents his full portrait, very well. He may amuse himself with such a delusion; well. He may amuse minest with a such a delumon; but he has no right to deceive his readers with it as he has done. The insinuation against Prof. S, betrays astonishing ignorance withall—it is right in face of the simplest rules of evidence. The "impression" of this other "American" is to be received against the positive testimony of Prof. Sears, taken down in writing immediately after the interview! The une-ceventh resolution was:—

The Christian Watchman has a remark of similar

On this question, there is an honest difference o opinion. Notwithstanding the confident tone of our Baptist brethren, we believe that Prof. Sears is the man from whom an apology is due, if due at all. In plain words, we believe that he has misunderstood and misrepresented Prof. Tholuck. We have read his minute statements of his conversations, &c. made since his return; and we do not believe that they are correct. While we retain this opinion, we cannot

The reasons for our belief, -such of them, at least, as can with propriety be made public, and as we think before stated, to lay before our readers hereafter. At present, we shall do little more than state what we suppose to be the facts in the case; leaving the proof, principally, to another occasion.

First, we will give a letter, which has been publishsoldier who can read very well; but having lost both ed, both by Universalists and Restorationists in this country, as conclusive proof that Tholuck is one of

Halle, August 20, 1835. "Rev. Sir,—I seize the opportunity offered by Mr. L. to answer the lines you had the kindness to address me.

"It is true that the doctrine of final restoration "It is true that the dectrine of mail restoration, apokatastasis ton panton* is the prevailing term in our country) is received by many of the evangelical party in this country. It is, however, far from being the universal belief. It came particularly into notice through Yung-Stilling, that eminent man who was a particular instrument in the hand of God for keeping up evangelical truth in the latter part of the former century, and at the same time a strong patron to that doctrine. I should say, however, that the leading men at present are rather opposite to it, particularly Hengstenberg, the Editor of the Evangelical Church Hengsteaberg, the Editor of the Evangenical Courter Graette, who cousiders that déctrine as most prejudi-cial to evangelical seriousness. Others, like Neander, do neither oppose it nor do they venture to receive it. Several passages of Scripture, as Matt. xii. 32; xxvi. 24, that are less generally attended to, seem to them

and are less generally attended to, seem to treat more convincing to prove eternal punishment, than even those that speak of aioniou kolasis.

"As to books treating that subject, I cannot mention any of recent date:—in the beginning of the former century, one very strong patron of that doctrins.

Peterson, has written a great many interesting books. Petersen, has written a great many interesting be on the subject. I shall mention, however, to Mr. on the subject. I shall menton, nowever, to Mr. Le., a part of a journal published by myself in which you will find an article concerning the proofs brought forward in favor of the apokatastasis and against it.

"I must add, however, one observation, that most of our divines receive and teach the doctrine of a state of probation and trial hereafter, in which souls may

This vaunted letter, it will be seen, contains no depracticable. It is put into the hands of a malicious claration of the writer's own opinion. He "published," and probably wrote, "an article, concerning the proofs" on both sides; but whether, in that artivery difficult appeal to the Minister of the Interior. cle, he expressed an opinion in favor of either, we are not told. He also preached a sermon on the doctrine of a future probation; but whether for, or against, or very inch of the ground, but hitherto in vain. They only explanatory, it is not said. We suppose, how ever, that he favors that doctrine; how decidedly, we lieve the Charter secures to them. But this shall state hereafter. But observe, the doctrine of vailing; for the highest tribunal in the kingdom, "probation," during which souls may be converted, and during which, also, inasmuch as it is a state of question does not contravene the Charter. So you probation, they may fail to be converted; the doctrine of such a state after death, to terminate at the cure the right to each one of worshipping God accord- day of final judgment, is not what is meant by Uniing to the dictates of his own conscience, yet a law is versalism or Restorationism in this country. It is not existence which is often so administered, by a the doctrine charged upon him in the letters of Professor Sears, as usually understoed.

In the Review of Tholuck's Commentary on John cult to say. Things have come to that pitch in sever- in the Literary and Theological Review for Septemal places that ministers have been imprisoned (for a ber, we find the following passage quoted from his

The last day of judgment forms, as Calvin strikingly suggests, the back-ground of the whole course of God's judgments in the world. But what, according to the Christian Revelation, will be the result of th udgment of this great day? It will be the awful separation of the children of the kingdom from those separation of the children of the kingdom from those who are cast out. The great scene, where both have hitherto lived together, will be changed. This is the last result of that judgment of the world, stretches throughout the history of the world. world, which

Let us see, to what these things amount. First, probation," in which men may be converted, or may fail of conversion, extending to the day of final judgment. Next, at that day, an "awful separation" the righteous and the wicked. And next, the avowed belief, that this "awful separation" is final, -is "the last result" of God's judgments of the world. Is this Universalism, or Restorationism?

But as to this future probation, we suppose two things ought to be said; that Tholuck does not hold doctrine, but only as a probable opinion founded on a few texts of doubtful interpretation, and on his own hopes, in view of the mercy of God; and he believes that this probation is not granted to those who receive, and understandingly reject, the offer of salvation through Christ during this life. A few texts, of the meaning of which he avows his own uncertainty, favor the hope that, to others, such a probation will be granted. Concerning the salvation of such, he hopes-much as all orthodox men, among us, hope concerning the salvation of all men now living, and hereafter to be born. In free, unrestrained, unsuspi cious social intercourse, with a young American stu dent, for whom letters from his personal friends had procured admission to the hospitalities of his fireside: ant aware that he was dealing with a watchful note taker for the newspapers, who had been alarmed by reports of his heresy, and was treasuring up phrases with which to verify them; in such circumstances, Tholuck avowed his opinions, his hopes, and his reasons for the:n. Prof. Sears, as was natural for a man in his state of mind, understood from the conversation, more than Tholack meant to express, and has, very honestly, misrepresented him accordingly.

Such is our belief on this subject, and such are som of the reasons for it. Further evidence, we expect to give, at a future time.

* Restitution of all things. See Acts ii. 31.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

'According to previous notice," as we learn from the Watchman, " a Convention was holden in Brooklyn on the 8th ult., for the promotion of the better observance of the Sabbath. A large number of delegates of various denominations from different parts of the county attended. The meeting was sustained with an unusual degree of interest. The deliberations were spirited and very harmonious. All seemed to feel that it was good to be there, and the congregation dispersed, confident that the meeting would result in the more faithful and extensive sanctification of the Lord's day

Resolved, That for the sake of promoting the sanc-Resolved, That for the sake of promoting the sanc-tification of the Sabbath and the interests of religion, we deem it very important that there be a more gen-eral and habitual attendance upon the sanctuary; and we recommend to all the churches and friends of the Sabbath, to make vigorous and persevering efforts to make vigorous and persevering efforts to persuade all classes to attend somewhere upon the orship of God.

REVIVALS.

One day this week, we met the pastor of a church in this State, where we knew there were pleasing indications of the special presence of the Holy Spirit, the second, and forbid him to regard the thin more than six months since. We suggested to him the expediency of writing an account for the Recorder. He hesitated. The work was still in progress. There had been nothing very striking,-noth served by all the members of the church, as a revival, at any time. There had been only a better state of feeling than formerly in some of the members, and cases of seriousness and occasional conversion among others. The prospect that this state of things will continue, is unaltered. The pastor of this church supposes it his duty to aim, in his labors and his prayers, the edification of saints and the conversion of sinners, and to do this continually; but not to select a particular time, and aim at "a revival" then.

The next day, we heard verbally, but we presume correctly, of an interesting revival in a parish in Ver-

Such intelligence is not unfrequently received: but formal accounts of revivals are not furnished for publication so freely as formerly. That they should not be furnished so carelessly as they sometimes have been, is doubtless well. Whether caution is not now carried too far by some, is for them to decide.

The following notice of a revival in Bardstown, Ky. we find in the American Presbyterian, copied from the Bardstown " Protestant."

" For some days previous to the meeting of the Synod, we observed an unusually serious attention to the preached Gospel. Preaching commenced on Wednesday; but nothing very remarkable occurred until Sabath afternoon, when we were assembled for prayer and exhortation. The presence of the Lord was then very manifest; and the house of God was sweet and awful because of his reverse of Sirvey. sweet and awful because of his presence. then, several brethren have continued with us: and their labors have been blessed. No nois sion has been observed in our meetings, but a deep, pervading solemnity. Almost all, whether pious or not, have seemed to feel that they were in the presence of the Searcher of Hearts. We trust that the ence of the Searcher of Hearts. We trust that the work has but just begun; but we have already seen some precious fruits.—Not less than 50 or 60 souls, we believe, have been deeply convicted, and many others are unusually serious. The very large majority of those who are awakened, are young persons; a few are heads of families. More than twenty persons give pleusing evidence that they have passed from death unto life. We earnestly request our Christian brethren to pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified—that the good have free course and be glorified—that the good have free course and he glorified—that the good work may greatly extend. Many among us, though seriously impressed, still resist the call of God, and seriously impressed, still resist the call of God, and the strivings of his Spirit.

We rejoice to say, that the very large proportion of

those who are now rejoicing in God their Saviour, are the children of the church. The Lord remembers his

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Devotional Guides. By Rev. Robert Philip, of Maberly Chapel. With an introductory Essay, by Rev. Albert Barnes, In two volumes, 12 mo. New York, D. Appleton & Co.

works have called out another edition of them; and way save her from being sold at auction that it is furnished in this neat and commodious form. chooses to buy. He claims her, and he holds be This work is for sale by Gould, Kemdall and Lincoln. A Plea for Voluntary Societies, and a Defence of the Decisions of the General Assembly of 1836, against is very different from that of him who would Plea for Voluntary Societies, and a Decisions of the General Assembly of 1836, against the Strictures of the Princeton Reviewers and others. By a Member of the Assembly. New York, J. S. Taylor. pp. 187, 12 mo.

On the questions between Voluntary Associations and Ecclesiastical Boards, the arguments of this work are based on fundamental principles, and cannot be overthrown. In its dealings with the late history f parties in the Presbyterian church, it brings out urious information. Among other things, it quotes from a pamphlet of a committee of the "Old School party, advocating a division of the church, by discipline or otherwise, the following passage:

In a crisis, like the present, for the sake of ease, for the sake of quiet, let no man seek a connexion with other ecclesiastical bodies, because by them sound doctrine is loved, and healthful discipline maintained. This were indeed an inglorious business, most unkind to those who have bitherto stood side by side with you in defence of the truth, and a criminal desertion of the church you have loved, and which, perhaps, has CHERISHED you, in the hour of her need On this, the author remarks, in a note:-

What an appeal to the heneficiaries of the Educa-tion and Missionary Boards of the Assembly! Com-ing as it does from the Secretaries of both, must it not be heeded? "The church which has cherished you!" the professor at Princeton, intend to remind the young men under their care, that the object of their training is to sustain the party which has cherished them?

Here, the beneficiaries of these two Boards seem very plainly " instructed " not only how to vote, but also how to electioneer. It was but a short time after the publication of this pamphlet, that the Editor of the Presbyterian, a leading paper on the same side, bore false witness against Dr. Peters, by accusing him of instructing the missionaries of the society of which he is Secretary, how to vote, "on penalty of forfeiting their bread." We asked that Editor, if he had per sonal knowledge of the giving of such instructions by any one, of either party; but he never answered the question .- For sale by Ca C. Dean, 13, Cornhill.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. We asked, "Will the Pilot tell us, to which au thority.-whether temporal or spiritual-the subject of marriage and divorce of right belongs? If the law of the land and the law of the Roman Catholic church on this subject should contradict each other, which ought the Roman Catholic to obey?" That paper does not attempt to answer the question; but maintains that no such case exists. The Editor says .-

If the Editor of the Recorder thinks that the civil and the religious obligations of Catholics in this matficulty in what particular instance, and we will en-

We will propose a few cases, which may occur, as the laws now are.

A Roman Catholic is married, with all necessary legal formalities, before a Justice of the Peace; afterwards leaves his wife, and is married to another, with all due legal formalities, by a Roman Catholic priest. The law of the State requires hun to treat the first as his wife. What does "the church" require? And which is it his duty to obey?

A Roman Catholic is married by a Justice of the Peace, to his first cousin, without procuring a dispensation for that purpose. He leaves her, and is mar- transact. ried by a R. C. priest to another woman. Which ought be to treat as his wife?

Pilot says of divorce.

In relation to divercement there are, as in marriage. If we can believe the statements of the certain regulations which, as Catholics, our church imposes upon us, which are not accessary to be performed in the eye of the law,—as for instance, if a couple sue for a divorce, and it is obtained, matter of give him will not help the credit of the back.

the parties are allowed to marry again, until death of one or the other of them.

That is, the man must not marry again the death of either his former wife, or him will not be matter of controversy. Supp ever, that while both he and his former wif he should be married, by a Justice of the another. After the death of his first wife. the second, and is married, by a R. (third. The laws of the State require him wife. What says "the church?" And which

SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

The memorial of this Synod on slavery will found on our first page. A system of gradual em cipation by law, which should at once as persons, having personal rights, and not chattels, all who are now held as slaves; which a place them all, or such of them as should under a guardianship adapted to their wante should gradually, but with no unnecessary delay part to them all the privileges of freemen; em would not be liable to the objections, brought this document against slavery. Or if an i slaveholder should heartily adopt the principle, men ought not to be property, and should ab from all acts inconsistent with such a belief, the po ciples of this memorial would not condemn

In some of the slaveholding States, we are no that the practical application of their theory, as have laid it down, might not and ought not to made. In others, we think there are difficult the way of individual action, of which the Synody not aware.

The Synod says that the seizure of the shive h ereditor of the master, for debt, cannot be preven except "by relinquishing, at once, the right of perty." Now, if we are correctly informed in States, it cannot be prevented at all, except by keen out of debt. Let the master do what he will, the will pay so attention to his acts of relinquishment emancipation, unless it be to regard them as a fraudlent device to cheat creditors. It will sell the sla

to pay his master's debt, after emancipation, just y

readily as before. Another difficulty. In some of the States, and understand, the laws do not inflict any punishment the master for emancipating his slave. might be his duty to emancipate, and bear the po ment. The only evil falls upon the slave, who taken up immediately, and sold at auction, on beh of the State. In such a case, the master cannot vent the sale of the slave, - the nurse, perhaps, sustained him from her breast after th mother,-except by claiming her as his prop According to the law, she is either his property the property of the State. If he does not se his property, the State will sell her at auction our, are must eitheir do the one, or submit to the other. is no third way in his power .- In such a case certainly possible, that feelings of humanity sh lead him to claim his nurse as his property. advance this claim, not because he wishes or in to use her for his own profit; not because he as the law which makes her property; not from the motives which would We are glad to perceive that the demand for these horse, or his lands; but because he can in his property, for the sake of protecting her,

> at auction for the sake of gain, or him who w for the law which pronounces her to be prop The Synod allows that the "guardianship the master now holds over the slave, "ma tinued, by voluntary contract between mast vant;" and seems to intimate that, in some of least, it ought to be so. But this, in such case have mentioned, could not be done, except by the ter, holding the servants his property. By law vant is somebody's property; and if not his, the will find an owner. He can keep his guardian only under the forms of the "legal claim of pro The moment he gives up that, the law takes

ervant, and puts him under another master Such cases, we know, are not wholly imagin Among others, we have been informed of one mus, formerly a slave, who has bought, and new ewas, several of his own adult children. As soon as he buy the rest, he intends to emigrate with them to some free country. He holds them now, not for the mis of gain, but for the sake of making them free

The Synod, therefore, seems to us to require of dividuals, what, in some States, is absolutely impo ticable: what it might be a man's duty to however it might expose him to loss and suffering it were in his power; but what is not in his ? He is held back, not by fears of difficulty not by considerations of expediency; but by abso necessity; a necessity, created by that majori makes the laws, and for which he is not a unless he is one of the number.

Whether the Presbyterian church ought to m with this subject at all, is a question with do not concern ourselves. As there are slaveh in that church, it is at least proper for them to it whether it does demand their interference respect, their case is different from ours.

"AWFUL DISCLOSURES."-The N. Y Jos of Commerce gives an account of the arrest of I Slocum, when on the point of embarking for Enganat the suit of W. K. Hoyte. The Protestant Vinde tor savs:-

Had not the circumstances been already we should not have noticed the atrocious of seizing a Minister of the Gospel, just al-for Europe, with all his baggage on bond and forcing him through the streets like The facts are these. W. K. Hoyte sw

The facts are these. W. K. Hoyte sa. Slocum had injured him, which he knew for Hoyte abandoned all claim upon Mapublications on Niveasler 12, 1835, as) by signed resunciation in his own hand testifies. Hoyte knew that Maria Monk w. testifies. Hoyte knew that Maria Monk to England, as well as he knows that helters in her name for fraudulent p desirous to obtain money from Mr. Sle chicanery, he was instigated, it is said, b sue the process which he did-an manoeuvre has already cost Mr. Sie that were just as much stolen from ruffians had knocked him down in picked his pocket; besides all the uniwhich may accrue from his inique man's life, or liberty, or reputat ment; if any notorious vagab pility can kidnap a citizen n

Mr. Sloom gave bail and was disch Hoyte is the man who accompanied Maria A man is divorced-but first let us see what toe first journey from New York to Mentre very busy in getting out the first edition

December 9, 1

The Hampshire Gazette c Mr. Chapin of West months last season as who repeatedly visited M al of the statements of Me Stone. He states what e seen so distinctly stated be author of the reply to Maria ing but desirous it should be at if any or all of the Commi ne individually or collective, to be ad nitted into the not as a Committee, he ple all be conducted to every apar buildings belonging to the inst

NEWS FROM M

NGAPORE, JULY 29 .- TI Mr. Arms has been very Outch President at Pontian rospect of usefulness the designing, at the date of the soon on an exploring tour visit the most important pla nee. He designs to return ornes, after which he will pro his abode at some place am whose benefit he designs to The vessel in which Mr. Aru s attacked by pirates near t e from that place, and very

taken. The members of the Siam mi y part of June, and going on SANDWICH ISLANDS .- Rev

follows:-"The second edition of the Ol pies) is just printed, and it wi ed for in three months. No su print, and I trust, before the I be in the hands of the people on, however, can be printed the dition of a geography of 200 r our schools. A Sacred Geo slands is preparing. A volume c. &c. Some of the scholars raved several maps, so that btaining a native atlas in a fe "Does that look like " a faile ure you, and you may tell Phristian Examiner, that God i re signally, indeed, than e oncessions you made to th sorry to see those concessi the island and say humbly, that hath God wrought!"

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.-I orming some successful exper netizing a Miss Cynthia Gle wer over her by magnetism, the ep, wake, and perform sundry to have her perform the performed in the presence ates are promised by Dr. Poyen This animal magnetism is a st ject, we think, can doubt that r effects are produced. It see e too, if not absolutely certain produced through the imagin ting on the nerves. Some are way not yet sufficiently expla s ever fully understood, some Jane C. Rider, and many fac tchcraft, will be found to below The Courier says, that if the I true, animal magnetism is dan of the community, and that Dr. angerous power over others. essors of the art have had trou Paris. Soon after Dr. Poyen's showed him an article in a l eived, announcing the publication itting, of course, the reality of the bether that power be imaginal ing else, or all combined, we

> be denied. COLMAN'S LITERARY RO ntings are added to the gallery Mr. Colman has sent us a bottl Fluid, which, David says, is and every Bank in New-York nced the best ink known. So is said that there is a spurious ar sich injures the paper. The stee

apability of being both usefu

panied the bottle, are uncon SLAVEHOLDING CONGREGA ver our question, concerning his ence? He says there are isters of all the principal deno tens. We do not know a single Conter, who is a slaveholder. Does

To Correspondents.—Seve on hand, and will receive ers cannot receive the attention ire, merely because they cont , and are anoymous.

THE RECORDER IS PRO So said George Thompson, at Ar ve said. The opinion, however, itness the following letter, rece of December, 1836:-

DEAR SIR,-I am instructe ay to you that your paper of Saxiele on the subject of slavery ductrines of modern abolition; even to be irreligious in their te instructs me to say to you, that ned, and that he wishes his nam of subscriptions Decriptions

to the Editor of the Boxton Recorder ECCLESIASTIC

The new Meatinghouse erected for thindox Congregational Church and ard. N. H. was dedicated to Almg son and Holy Ghost, November I and reading the Scriptures by Rev Sashington; Introductory prayer by son of Lempster; Sermon by Rev. seene; Dedicatory prayer by Rev. artin; Concluding prayer, by Rev. allivan. The exercises were amore. The exercises were approp

December 9, 1836.

red to marry again, until after the The Hampshire Gazette contains an article from Mr. Chapin of West Hampton, who spent n must not marry again, until after r his former wife, or himself. His months last season as a missionary in Canada, in after his own death, we pressure, ter of controversy. Suppose, how, both he and his former wife are alive, med, by a Justice of the Peace, to he repeatedly visited Montreal. He confirms of the statements of Messrs. Perkins, Curry, none. He states what we do not remember to seen so distinctly stated before-that Mr. Jones. he death of his first wife, he leaves ther of the reply to Maria Monk, " is not only is married, by a R. C. priest, to a of the State require him to regard g but desirous it should be known and published, fany or all of the Committee of New York will bid him to regard the third, as his "the church?" And which ought individually or collectively, and Maria with to be ad nitted into the Hotel Dieu Nunnery, ot as a Committee, he pledges himself that they be conducted to every apartment of the building OF CINCINNATI. uildings belonging to the institution."

. 50-VOL. XXI.

this Synod on slavery will be

age. A system of gradual eman-hich should at once acknowledge

personal rights, and not as mere

now held as slaves; which should

such of them as should need it

adapted to their wants; which in adapted to the but with no unnecessary delay, in

privileges of freemen; such a synable to the objections, brought in

st slavery. Or if an individual heartily adopt the principle, that be property, and should abstain

tent with such a belief, the prin.

reholding States, we are not sur

plication of their theory, as they

might not and ought not to be

we think there are difficulties in

er, for debt, cannot be prevented,

shing, at once, the right of pro-

evented at all, except by keeping

master do what he will, the to his acts of relinquishment, o

it be to regard them as a fraudo-

creditors. It will sell the slav

In some of the States, as -

do not inflict any panishment on

ating his slave. If they did,

maneipate, and bear the punish

and sold at auction, on behal

a case, the master cannot pre

ve,-the nurse, perhaps, who

breast after the death of hi

claiming her as his property

e. If he does not clai

his power.-In such a case, it is

to will sell her at auction. He

feelings of humanity should

because he wishes or inten-

profit; not because he approve

ner property; not from any

would induce him to claim his

Evidently, the case of this man

that of him who would buy h

of gain, or him who would sate

inces her to be property.

so. But this, in such cases as we

d not be done, except by the mas-

s his property. By law, the se

He can keep his guardianshi

of the "legal claim of property

ves up that, the law takes away his

who has bought, and now ewas

adult children. As soon as he can

ds to emigrate with them to some

olds them now, not for the sake ake of making them free. re, seems to us to require of in

some States, is absolutely imprac-ight be a man's duty to perform,

expose him to loss and suffering, if er; but what is not in his power, ot by fears of difficulty or danger;

ons of expediency; but by absolute mity, created by that majority which and for which he is not accountable,

yterian church ought to meddle

ves. As there are slaveholder at least proper for them to inquire

nand their interference. In this

all, is a question with which we

osuars."-The N. Y. Jour an account of the arrest of J. J point of embarking for England

. Hoyte. The Protestant Vindica

noticed the atrocious wickedner of the Gospel, just about to st. his baggage on board the shaugh the streets like a come

W. K. Hoyte swore that

him, which he knew was fall claim upon Maria Monk ember 12, 1835, as his regular

ion in his own hand writing now w that Maria Monk was not goist as he knows that he has forget as he knows that he has forget

fraudulent purposes. But from Mr. Slocum by legal

esides all the unforseen damage on his iniquitous detention. No or reputation, is safe for a ne-cutation of the control of th

ccompanied Maria Monk en ld

w York to Montreal, and and

out the first edition of her best. statements of the official paper neer in this business is not

n. The character which they elp the credit of the book.

ices been already publishe

under another master.

and if not his, the law

al action, of which the Synod was

brial would not condemn him.

NEWS FROM MISSIONS,

NGAPORE, JULY 29 .- The Missionaries were Mr. Arms has been very favorably received by atch President at Pontiana in Borneo, and thinks ospect of usefulness there encouraging. He againg, at the date of the last letter from him, to soon on an exploring tour, in which he expected visit the most important places in that section of o. He designs to return to Singapore in Sepber; after which he will probably return to take his abode at some place among or near the Dyaks, shose benefit he designs to labor.

The vessel in which Mr. Arms went to Pontiana attacked by pirates near the coast, a little disof from that place, and very narrowly escaped be-

v part of Jane, and going on well with their work,

SANDWICH ISLANDS .- Rev. J. S. Green writes

The second edition of the Old Testament, (10,000 es) is just printed, and it will probably all be calfor in three months. No small part of the Old is print, and I trust, before the end of the year, will be in the hands of the people. Only a small edi-, however, can be printed this year. The second on of a geography of 200 pages is nearly ready our schools. A Sacred Geography and Chronolois printed. A natural history and a history of the to for the binder, besides a variety of school books,

Does that look like "a failure?" In one word. I signally, indeed, than ever before. After all ions you made to that writer, and I was sorry to see those concessions, you may still point island and say humbly, yet earnestly-see, that hath God wrought!"

ANIMAL MAGNETISM .- Dr. Poyen has been ing some successful experiments at Providence; ing a Miss Cynthia Gleason; obtaining such over her by magnetism, that he could make her wake, and perform sundry acts, by merely wilo have her perform them. The experiments performed in the presence of several of the Fac-Brown University, and others, whose certifiare promised by Dr. Poven.

This animal magnetism is a strange business. No who has seriously examined the evidence on the ect, we think, can doubt that by it some very sinular effects are produced. It seems extremely prob-ble too, if not absolutely certain, that some of them roduced through the imagination of the patient, on the nerves. Some are evidently produced way not yet sufficiently explained. Probably, if fully understood, somnambulism, like that ane C. Rider, and many facts once ascribed to cheraft, will be found to belong to the same class. The Courier says, that if the Providence narratives true, animal magnetism is dangerous to the morals the community, and that Dr. Poyen possesses a erous power over others. We believe that some essors of the art have had trouble from that source Soon after Dr. Poyen's arrival in this city, showed him an article in a Paris paper just reed, announcing the publication of a work on the ngers to public morals from animal magnetism; adng, of course, the reality of the magnetic power. her that power be imagination, trick, or someelse, or all combined, we think its existence, capability of being both useful and hurtful, can-

COLMAN'S LITERARY ROOMS .- Some fine

ans. We do not know a single Congregational min-

To Correspondents.—Several communications hand, and will receive attention. Several cannot receive the attention which their authors e, merely because they contain statements of and are anoymous.

THE RECORDER IS PRO SLAVERY." said George Thompson, at Andover. So others said. The opinion, however, is not unanimous. es the following letter, received by us this sixth

December, 1836:-

PLAR SER.—I am instructed by

ay to you that your paper of Sept. 30th, contains
uside on the subject of slavery, appearing to favor
dactrines of modern abolition; dectrines which be Annes of modern aboution; occurring and incon-ate he irreligious in their tendency, and incon-with the character of a religious newspaper. Aracts me to say to you, that the paper is restructs me to say to you, that the paper is re-t, and that he wishes his name struck from your subscriptions. Yours, &c.

___, D. P. V. Editor of the Bonton Recorder.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Meetinghouse erected for the use of the aw Medinghouse creeted for the use of the Congregational Church and Society in Stod-H. was dedicated to Almighty God, Father, Holy Ghost, November 10th. Invocation ling the Seriptures by Rev. Mr. Davis of 10n; Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Colescupster: Sermon by Rev. Mr. Barstow, of Dedicatory prayer by Rev. Mr. Wright of The exercises were appropriate and solemn, d with attention by a numerous audience.

Foreign.

Paris dates to Oct. 25 have been received,

M. Demetz is accompanied on his mission to the nited States by M. Blouet, the Architect who finish-d the Triumphal Arch, who is to take plans of the

American prisons.

The Minister of the Interior has just appointed a Commission to prepare a bill upon the property of works of art, science, and literature.

Prince Talleyrand has sent to the Prefect of the Indre his resignation as a Member of the Council-General of the Department.

The Russian Prince Galitzin died at Paris a few

The Russian Prince Galitzin died at Paris a few

The Russian Prince Galitzin died at Paris a few days ago.

The Garden of Plants has been gradually increased during the last forty years, until it now extends over a surface of 84 acres. On the 1st of January last it contained about 526,000 specimens of the animal, vegetable, and mineral world. There are in the gardens, hot-houses, and conservatories, upwards of 10,000 different species of trees and plants.

All the heads of the house of Rothschild are at this moment assembled at Paris. The death of M. Rothschild, of London, has rendered a re-organization of their partnership necessary. It appears that the branch at Paris will in future be the centre of all the grand operations in which they engage.—Courier Francais.

erations in which they engage .- Courier Francais. The Obelisk .- Yesterday a trial was made of the

The Obelisk.—Yesterday a trial was made of the ascensional movement of this monolith with a view to set it on its pedestal, and the essay was perfectly successful. In five minutes it was raised about 20 inches, and at that point was propped up till to-day, when at eleven o'clock the operation will be continued.

The Journal du Commerce states, that the fate of the two remaining prisoners in the fortress of Ham is at length decided. M. de Guerroon Raaville, according to this journal, has applied for the indulgence granted to Messrs. Peyronnet and Chantelauze. M. de Polignac is to be conducted out of France under the full weight of his condemnation, and without being released from the effects of the sentence of civil death pronounced against him. This measure, which may pronounced against him. This measure, which may be called an authorized escape, is said to have been adopted in consequence of the intercession of Madame de Polignac, backed by that of the British Ambassador Lord Granville, on behalf of the ex-minister and favorite of Charles X.

avorite of Charles X.

The following accounts have been received from Mrica:—" A letter of the 11th; from Bona, states Africa:—" A letter of the 11th, from Bona, states that on the 9th Ahmed Bey had attacked the camp at the head of about 4000 men, but had been repulsed by Youssouf's cavairy with considerable loss. Twenty heads had been sent to Bona, and 68 had been counted on the points of the bayonets on the return of the

printed. A natural history and a history of the printed. A natural history and a history of the printed. A volume of sermons is nearly to for the binder, besides a variety of school books, &c. Some of the scholars at the high school have aved several maps, so that we have the prospect beating a native atlas in a few weeks.

Does that look like "a failure?" In one word, I are you, and you may tell your neighbor of the stan Examiner, that God is greatly blessing us; estant Examiner, that God is greatly blessing us; expected the first that the first tha

although they were reinforced by several battaions, kept within their entrenchments.

A letter of the 14th from Manzanares gives the following account of the advantages gained by General Alaix over the division of Gomez.—When the mail set out on the 13th, Alaix was engaged with the rebels under Gomez, between Cabra and Lucena. News which has since arrived, states that the constituonal General has completely beaten his enemy, who left upwards of 1,500 men dead on the field and had 1,200 taken prisoners. The cavalry of Gomez gave way at the first charge. It was then that Gomez, finding himself lost beyond redemption, sued for capitulation.

Latest from Smyrna.—By the brig Potomac, Captain Hitchcock, we have received Smyrna papers to the 1st of October.

The health of that city continued good. In Constantinople the Plague was manifesting itself with some violence. It also prevailed at Salonica.

The English fleet still remained in the neighborhood of Smyrna.

Mrs. Sarah I. Smith, wife of Rev. Eli Smith, Amer.

od of Smyrna. Mrs. Sarah L. Smith, wife of Rev. Eli Smith, American missionary at Beyrout, died at Smyrna Sept. 80.

We have not heard that the Scriptures and other books have actually been burnt in Smyrna, but the

books have actually been burnt in Swyrna, but the Greeks have been required to deliver over to the priests all their books, scientific, historical, &c. published at the missionary presses. Of course, new books will be wanted for their schools.

Constantinopte, Sept. 24.—Russia is prosecuting with indefatigable ardor the war against the indomitable hordes of the Caucasus, who defend their territory inch by inch against the invoders. More than 100,000 Russian troops are employed in this service, from which it is inferred that the campaign will not pass away without their gaining some impertant advantages.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

TEXAS. New Orleans, Nov. 25 .- By the arrival of the schooner Pennsylvania, last evening, from Velasco, we have obtained files of the Texan Telegraph, as late as the 12th instant, containing the ina addresses of President Houston and Vice Pre-

time to come.

Mr. Ellis, chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, had made a lengthy report upon the condition and prospects of Texas, accompanied by resolutions, empowering the President to appoint Commissioners to treat with the Government of the United

tings are added to the gallery. Ladies and gen- States, for the admission of Texas into the Union.

States, for the admission of Texas into the Union.
Congress was despatching rapidly, but great incongress of government, for want of offices of government, for want of offices of government the post-off government, for want of offices of government, for want of offices of government the post-off government the suddents of the University in full and general meeting assembled, and under the suddents of the dudents committed the act for which they were adulted.

Are or Orderans, Nor. 26, 1836.—The proceedings of the Texan Congress contained in the files of the Vericongress on that they were adulted. A direct two no land and cannot be the proceedings of the Texan Congress contained in the sample of the Congress on that they were adulted. A direct two o and individuals, and numerous local matters are engaging their attention. The following are the conditions upon which they desire admission into the Union:
—1st. The continuation of slavery. 2nd. A guarantee not to settle Indians in their territory. 3d. Full and equal privileges with all the other states. For which considerations they will surrender all their unoccupied territory to the general government, after the payment of all claims against their republic.

CUBA.—According to the last advices from Havana, no Mexican vessel was seized there, as stated in the New Orleans papers: on the contrary, a brig from Vera Cruz and another from Campeachy, were admitted in that port, though the captains were requested to lower the Mexican flag at the entrance of the port. A Spanish brig left Havana for Vera Cruz on the 2d or 3d inst., with Spanish produce; thus the commercial intercourse between Mexico and the mother country is de facto renewed.

Domestic.

Seminole War .- The Tallahassee Floridian of the 12th ult. says:—"Our latest intelligence from the seat of war is of a more favorable character—Gen. Read, after encountering many difficulties, has succeeded in establishing a depot of provisions at Camp Graham, on the Withlacoochee, two miles above the Block House, and about eight miles below the Covs. Two House, and about eight miles below the Cove. Two Steamboats are on the river, by means of which, ample supplies of provisions and forage have been transported to the very seat of war. A communication has been opened with Fort Drane. The different divisions of the army were coacentrating around the strong hold of the enemy. Gov. Call writes that the friendly Indians were active and useful—and that he has hopes of bringing the war to a speedy termination. Our itizens may congratulate themselves on the favorable ispect which affairs have recently assumed. On this day it is expected that the army will be prepared to strike a decisive blew."

ing the movements and condition of the Cree ty transplanted from Georgia and Alabama:

BOSTON RECORDER.

vill emigrate, which was complete the removal of the whole Creek nation.

Captain Bateman's party of 2500, and Lieutenant scriven's of 3000, passed the cross roads, 25 miles north of this place, for the west, on Thursday last.

Lieut. Dea's party of 2600, and Col. Campbell's of 2800, are behind, and will pass up in 10 or 12 days.

The health of the Indians has generally been very road and contagings or malignant diseases appears.

good—no contagious or malignant diseases among them. The rumor that the small pox was prevailing, and that many had died of that disease, is unfounded. INDIAN TREATY .- The following is from a letter of George Caltin, the painter, to the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser:

The Sacs and Foxes are already drawing an annuity of twenty-seven thousand dollars, for thirty years to come, in cash, and by the present treaty just concluded, that amount will be enlarged to thirty-seven thousand dollars per annum. This treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, held at Rock Island, was for the purchase of a tract of land of two hundred and fifty-six thousand acres, lying on the loway River, west of the Mississippi, a reserve which was made within the tract of land conveyed to the government by treaty after the Sac war, and known as the "Black Hawk purchase."

the Sac war, and known as the "Black Hawk purchase."

The treaty has been completed by Gov. Dodge, by stipulating on the part of government to pay them seventy-five cents per acre for the Reserve, (amounting to \$192,000) in the manner and form following. Thirty thousand dollars to be paid in specie in June next, at the treaty ground, and ten thousand dollars annually, for ten years to come, at the same place and in the same manner, and the remaining sixty-two thousand, in the payment of their debts and some little donations to widows and half-breed children.—
The American fur company was their principal creditor, whose accounts for goods advanced on credit, they admitted, to the amount of nearly fifty thousand dollars. It was stipulated by an article in the treaty that one-half of these demands should be paid in cash as soon as the treaty should be ratified—and that five thousand dollars should be appropriated annually for their liquidation until they were paid off.

It was proposed by Ke-o-kuk in his speech (and it is a fact worthy of being known, for such has been the proposition in every Indian treaty that I ever attended) that the first preparatory stipulation on the part of government should be to pay the requisite sum of money to satisfy all their creditors, who where then present, and whose accounts where handed in, acknowledged and admitted.

After the treaty was signed and witnessed, Governor Dodge addressed a few very judicious and admonitory sentences to the chiefs and braves, which he finished by requesting them to move their families and all their property from this tract, within one month,

tory sentences to the chiefs and braves, which he in-ished by requesting them to move their families and all their property from this tract, within one month, which time he would allow them, to make room for the whites. Considerable excitement was created among the chiefs and braves by this suggestion, and a hearty laugh ensued, the cause of which was soon af-ter explained by one of them in the following man-

ner:—
"My father, we have to laugh—we require no time to move—we have left the lands already, and sold our wigwams to Chemokemons (white men)—some for one hundred, and some for two hundred dollars, before we came to this treaty. There are already four hundred Chemokemons on the land, and several hundreds more on their way moving in; and three days before we came away, one Chemokemon sold his wigwam to another Chemokemon for two thousand dollars, to build a great town."

So, it seems these Ledina (they they to laugh) he

So, it seems, these Indians "have to laugh," because they get pay for their land twice over,-first Co from individual whites, and then from the government.

Whereas, by a resolution of the 12th inst., the Faculty dismissed from the University, for introducing and keeping arms within the precints in violation of the laws of the institution, the following students—

(); And whereas the students of the University in full and general meeting assembled, have unanimously represented that the said dismissed

We mentioned as ignl, we on not see why they should not be in the other also."

The revenue that accrued at this port, during the months of October and November of this year was \$559,259—during the corresponding time last year \$456,653. Increase \$95,666.

We mentioned the other also."

Even the necessity of such a law-much more, its iolation by 70 students,-is a reproach to the South. The custom of wearing arms is a characteristic mark of a barbarous or partially civilized people. An eminent Virginian Divine, in writing against the Abolitionists, maintains that "slavery disappears of course," in a certain "high state of civilization," which is "never attained without the aid of Christianity;" leaving us to infer, that Virginia has not yet attained to that "high state of civilization." This practice of wearing arms in time of peace, suggests the same in-

Ohio Penilentiary.—Most of our readers already know, that the Legislature of Ohio thought fit at their last session to abolish the office of chaplain in the Penilentiary, and that the Directors have made application to the public for funds to sustain this object; but as yet without success. They will be gratified to learn by the subjected appeal, that a control to the subject of the s yet without success. They will be gratified to learn by the subjoined appeal, that a society has been form-ed in Columbus to take this matter in hand, which, from what we know of its officers and members, we are sure, will not rest, till the end be accomplished, and that too in the best and most efficient manner.

The Deposites .- It appears from the statement of The Deposites.—It appears from the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the amount of the deposites of public money subject to draft on the 1st inst. was \$42,899,167, and that the amount standing to the credit of the disbursing officers was \$4,177,219, making a total of \$47,076,386.

The steamboat John Nelson arrived on Thursday, to some boxes of Honey of a clear white and beauti- | Morton charged the jury that Dr. Thompson, the

The steamboat John Nelson arrived on Thursday, with about 900 Creeks, of Tuck-e-batch-e-had-jo's party, in charge of Lieut. J. T. Sprague, United States Marine Corps, and Dr. G. W. Hill, surgeon to the party. The party started westward on Saturday and Sunday, by land. The John Nelson returned on Saturday, to bring up about 900 of the same party, who were left at the post of Arkansas, and about 400 more of the same party are coming through the Mississippi of the same party are coming through the Mississippi Swamp, with horses, &c.,—the whole to rendezvous at Lewisburg, and proceed from thence to their new homes.

There are from 13,000 to 14,000 now in the state, leaving about 3000 in the Creek nation, the state whole Creek nation.

The party started westward on Saturday and county. One of the firm has furnished us with the following statement.—N. Y. Gaz.

Last spring we had not far from 220 swarms, this fall we had 420; nearly all of the young swarms are good to winter over. We have taken from our bees swamp, with horses, &c.,—the whole to rendezvous at Lewisburg, and proceed from thence to their new homes.

There are from 13,000 to 14,000 now in the state, leaving about 3000 in the Creek nation, the warriors of whom have gone to Florida, to assist in subduing the whole Creek nation.

The party started westward on Saturday and the same party, who were left at the post of Arkansas, and about 400 more of the simple who are the following statement.—A. Y. Gaz.

Last spring we had not far from 220 swarms, this fall we had 420; nearly all of the young swarms are good to winter over. We have taken from our bees show, made 5,641 lhs. All of this was taken navay without destroying a single swarm of becs. Nearly the submitted to recover in the action, must show, first, that Winchester's medicines were woors.

Last spring we had not far from 220 swarms, this fall we had 420; nearly all of the young swarms are good to winter over. We have taken from our bees of that disrepute?

The Presidential Electors of this state, on We the 9th of September: near two-thirds of it is already sold. We have adopted this plan to make our bees profitable, and not destroy an insect that is such an example of industry,"

A Loud Whistle.—A locomotive has been manu-A Loud Waitste.—A locomotive has been manufactured to run on the Delaware Rail Road, between Wilmington and the Susquehannah, which is said to be provided with a steam whistle, whose piercing, shrill sound, may be heard at a distance of at least a mile, and gives awful notice of its approach to any point where such notice may be useful.

INDIAN STREAM .- From the late Message of Gov. Hill, to the Legislature of New Hampshire.

I am happy to inform the legislature, that the judicious measures adopted by my predecessor in office under the declaratory resolution of a former legislature asserting jurisdiction over, and directing continued possession of, that territory in the county of Coos, called Indian S. happier complifes quiet and peaceable administration of the state at the state. Under the resolution of your last scenion, John P. Hale, Ralph Metcalf, and Joseph Low, I source, were appointed Commissioners to tend to the property of the state. I squires, were appointed Commissioners to repair to Indian Stream, and collect testimony to explain and Indian Stream, and collect testimony to explain and rebut certain charges made on an exparte examination which had been preferred to the Executive of the United States, by Lord Gosford, Governor of the British province of Canada, against the authorities and citizens of this State. The Commissioners have proceeded to discharge their duty; and their report, with the ample and satisfactory evidence which they have been able to obtain, will be laid before you, and likewise forwarded to the Secretary of State of the United States. Of this report and testimony it may be sufficient to say, that if they do not entirely exonerate every individual acting under the authority of New Hampshire in any supposed aggression upon the Hampshire in any supposed aggression upon the rights of His Britanic Majesty's subjects of Lower Canada, they make certain to demonstration the true point and line of boundary between this State and the British province of Canada.

TEMPERANCE CONTRACTS. Judicial Decis

TEMPERANCE CONTRACTS. Judicial Decision.—The Springfield Gazette contains an account of a novel and singular case which was brought before the Court of Common Pleas in session in that town, and of the decision of Judge Strong in relation thereto. The details are as follows:

'An employer was summoned into Court to answer on a trustee process for the wages of a laborer. It appeared by the answer that a contract was made between the parties, stipulating that the laborer should receive certain wages for his services, with the condition annexed, that he should drink no ardent spirit during the period of hiring: and, if he violated the tion annexed, that he should drink no ardent spirit during the period of hiring: and, if he violated the condition in any instance, should forfeit the wages which had accrued up to the time of such violation. The condition was broken, and, consequently, by the terms of the contract, the laborer incurred the forfeiture of a certain portion of his wages: and the question presented to the Court was, whether such condition was valid and binding in law. It was contended that the contract was of an unconsciouable character, contrary to the sound public policy, and the policy of the law generally, and ought not therefore to be sustained—that the condition was an immaterial circumstance, the violation of which could work no injury to either party—that it was, in some measure, analogous to bets made upon the happening of future contingent events. This was understood to be the drift of the argument against the validity of the contract. The regument against the validity of the contract. The Court, (Judge Strong) made a decision confirming the contract in full; but at the suggestion of counael, the case was reserved for the opinion of the full Court of case was reserved for the opinio

Common Pleas.

The reasons on which the decision in the case rests, (some of which were pointed out by the Court) are that parties to contracts have a right to judge for themfrom individual whites, and then from the government.

The Florida War.—A work has just been published in Baltimore, by a late staff officer, being an exposition of the causes of this war, and a history of the campaigns of Generale Clinch, Gaines and Scottain engagements. The author says he belongs to no party—has no interests to subserve—and aims only at truth. He attributes a large share in producing this war, to the neglect of duty and mismanagement of the officers of the War Department, and its ill conduct since to the craving appetites of a few avaricious speculators. He also charges the Secretary of War with suppressing many very important letters on the subject in replying to the call of the House of Representatives for information.—Congress ought to probe this matter to the bottom.—Newb. Herald. as are as the 12th instant, containing the hospital and easier of President Houston and Vice President Lamar.

Lamar.

A discussion upon the liberation of Gen. Santa Anna had taken place in Congress, but it was resolved, by a large majority, to retain him as prisoner for some time to come.

Mr. Ellis, chairman of the committee on Foreign Mr. Ellis, chairman of the committee on Foreign Whereas, by a resolution of the 12th inst., the

bled, issed the nentioned the other day that we had received the names of four of our most opulent capitalists who taken above the rate of interest fixed by rised law. We have since heard honorable mention of another gentleman, of equal wealth and reputation, who advanced a very considerable sum to a house of high standing in this city—and on reference by the borrow-ers to their expectation of paying the current rate, he ers to their expectation of paying the current rate, he observed that "he had never taken more than legal interest in his life, and did not propose to turn usurer in his old age."—Atlas.

In a small shed between Hancock and Belknap streets, a black man was accidentally discovered on Monday morning, frozen and dead. Report was made to a coroner, and on inquiry he was recognized by several persons as a vagrant, that had been about Belknap street for several weeks past—his name is Darius Farwell, an elderly person—intemperate in his habits—he said a week ago to one of the witnesses that he ate in one place and slept in another—there was reason to believe that he died on Thursday night. Verdict—chilled to death while intoxicated.

[Meccantile Journal.] In a small shed between Hancock and Belkna

A Mr. Clark, of Baltimore, lately died from inflam tion, caused by pricking figures into his arm with India Ink.

Beet Sugar.—The citizens of Northampton have taken hold of the subject of manufacturing beet sugar, with a commendable spirit of enterprise. A company has been formed, who design to obtain a charter and raise a capital of \$100,000, which they intend to company the contract of the company of the contract of the contra ranse a capital of \$100,000, which they intend to employ solely in purchasing beets and manufacturing them into augar. A meeting was held on Friday, the 24th ult. which was attended by Mr. Isnard, the French Vice Consul at Boston, who made some interesting communications on the subject. This gentleman, it will be recollected, was among those who made the first expressionate nodes. Needless. man, it will be recollected, was among those who made the first experimen's under Napoleon. He is to be concerned in the company to the amount of one tenth of its interest, and to be employed as its agent. In that capacity he will leave immediately for France, to obtain the latest information on the subject, and procure several competent operatives, who are already skilled in the manufacture, and return in the Spring in season to commence operations next Autumn. season to commence operations next Autumn. In the mean time the company at home will set about procuring a supply of beets. This they propose to do by engaging farmers to grow them, and with them pay their installments as members of the corporation.

[Worcester Pa'.

Thompsonian Medicines .- The Supreme Court vas occuped on Friday with the trial of Hosca Win-chester, for counterfeiting the medicines called Thomp-sonian. The action was brought by Dr. Samuel Thompson, and damages were laid at \$19,000. In the course of the trial it was stated that the principal ingredients of the Thompsonian decicines are the myrth mentioned in the Scrinturge, cayeng, headled. introduction that the army will be prepared to strike a decisive blow."

The Exiled Creekz.—The Little Rock Gazette of November 8th, gives the following particulars touching the movements and condition of the Creeks recently transplanted from Georgia and Alabama:—

In making a total of \$47,076,386.

Vice President—It is said that there is no choice; Col. Johnson having, if the votes of Michigan are counted, 147, just half, and not a majority. The Senate must choose between him and Granger.

Honey.—In passing through the garden employed by transplanted from Georgia and Alabama:—

by transplanted from Georgia and Alabama:—

Thompson, and damages were laid at \$10,000. In the course of the trial it was stated that the principal ingredients of the Thompsonian Medicines are the maynth mentioned in the Scriptures, cayenne, hemlock less, which hazel and American cayenge.

Honey.—In passing through the garden employed by transplanted from Georgia and Alabama:—

by transplanted from Georgia and Alabama:—

Thompson, and damages were laid at \$10,000. In the course of the trial it was stated that the principal ingredients of the Thompsonian Medicines are the majority. The Senate must choose between him and Granger.

Honey.—In passing through the garden employed by transplanted from Georgia and Alabama:—

by transplanted from Georgia and Alabama:—

Vice Presentent.—It is said that there is not the course of the trial it was stated that the principal ingredients of the Thompsonian Medicines are the majority. The Senate must choose between him and Granger.

Honey.—In passing through the course of the trial it was stated that there is not choice; for the votes of Michigan are counted. The votes of Michigan are counted, the course of the trial it was stated that there is not choice; for the votes of Michigan are counted, the course of the Thompson, and damages were laid at \$10,000. In the course of the trial it was stated that there is not choice; for the votes of Michigan are counted, the course of the Thompson and the course o myrrh mentioned in the Scriptures, cayenne, hemlock bark, hemlock leaf, witch hazel and American cayenne, commonly called 'bird pepper' and grown in

day, gave their votes for Webster and Granger. NOTICES.

NOTICES.

SABBATH SCHOOL MEETING.—A Public Quarterl.
Meeting of the Hoston Sabbath School Union will be holder
at the Bowdoin street Meetinghouse, on Monday evenin,
neat, (12th inist) at season o'clock. Addresses from severa
gentlemen, with music and other appropriate exercises
the season of the second of the Scholar nest, (12th inst.) at seven o'clock. Addresses from severa gentiemen, with music and other appropriate exercises may be expected. Parents and Friends of the Scholars and all then are interested in the Scholars Scholars are respectfully and affectionately requested to be present. The larger Papils connected with the Schools of the Union are also invited. In behalf of the Board.

Boston, Dec. 5, 250.

A most Exerutery, Sec'y.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massuchusetts Missionary Society, will be held at Perkins' & Marvin's Committee Room, on Tuesday, the 15th inst. 10 o'clock A. M.

Brainteer, Dec. 6, 1256.

Sec. M. M. S.

CARDS.

The anheriber acknowledges with gratitude the kind reas of a circle of bules in North Fabricuth, Ms. who has nontributed Farty Boltzes to the Annesse Education in the contributed Farty Boltzes to the Annesse Education in the contributed Farty Boltzes to the Annesse Education in the Annesse Education in the Committee of the rewards them and the parish to which they belong, an executly under his care, he retains a sincere and ardent a certion, and assures them of his warnesst whiles for the recoperity.

Daniel Dana Tappan.

Augusto, Ms. Nov. 18, 1356. Augusto, Me. Nov. 18, 1336.

The undersigned would gratefully acknowledge the token of respect, in the contribution of Ten Bodara, by the Subbath School of Lincoln, to constitute him a Life Member of the Massachusetts Subbath School Society. May a growing interest and improvement continue to mark their passing Subbaths; and may their benevolence be repaid by the blessing of Heaven upon their souls.

Lincoln, Nov. 28, 1436.

EREFEREN NEWHALL.

MARRIAGES.

II This city, Capt. James Cubhra, of Boston, to Miss Mary, Herrick, formerly of Hopkiston, N. H.—Mr. John Barns, to Miss Elizabeth Leach, formerly of Ritery, M.—Mr. Harns, to Miss Elizabeth Leach, formerly of Rittery, M.—Mr. Win, L. Lerael, to Miss Ruin P. Dockum—Capt. Johns Parker, of Boston, to Miss Mehinble B. Silver, of Nortwich, Vt.—Mr. Joshua Chever, of Boston, to Miss Eliza J. Waterman, of Halifar, Mass.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 20th, Mr. Thomas Tolman, C. Miss Sinan R. Adams.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 30th, Mr. Thomas Tolman, Miss Susan R. Adams. In South Boston, Mr. Leicester Whitcomb, of Vermont, Miss Louise Phisisted, of N. H. In Lyndeborough, Mr. Ailen Brows, of Boston, to Miss rounds M. Alwood. schester, Mass, on Thanksgiving morning, by Rev.

one, Mr. Lewis T. Alden, D. Drugewald, B. Howard, G. W. B. Howard, of W. B. In Salem, Mr. Benjamin W. Gage, of Boston, to Miss scroline J. Oskes grand daughter of John Howard, Esp. In Lowell, Mr. Charles W. Brawn, of Rubbury, to Miss ornelin Maris, eldest daughter of Col. Judson Murdock.

In this city, Mrs. Mary Frait Price, wife of Mr. Henry rice, aged 21-Mrs. Rachel Read, 61-Mrs. Sarah T. Care, formerly of Heidgeton, Me. 26-Eunice Sawyer, daugher of Mr. Wm. Shattuck, 14-Mr. Thomas P. Leverett, 34-Mr. Vm. Blackstock, 61-Mr. Wm. Shattuck, 14-Mr. Thomas P. Leverett, 34-Mr. Vm. Blackstock, 61-Mr. Vm. Blackstock, 61-Mrs. Vm. Vm. Blackstock, 61-Mrs. Vm. Vm. Blackstock, 61-Mrs. Vm. Vm. Blackstock, 61-Mrs. Vm. Mrs. Vm. Blackstock, 61-Mrs. Vm. Vm. Blackstock, 61-Mrs. Vm. Vm. Blackstock, 61-Mrs. Vm. Blackstock, r. Wm. Blackstock, 67.
Medford, very suddenly, William, only child of Rev.
b. Adams, of New York, 3 mos.
West Cambridge, Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. Charles

In West Cambridge, Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. Charles arleton, 24. In Dorchester, of consumption, to Miss Mary Townsend, ater of Thumas B. Townsend, 54. In Lowell, Mos. Sophronia, wife of Oliver M. Whipple, Esq. 37. In Ashby, Mass. Nov. 23, Mrs. Abigail Taylor, wife of

nnathan Hubbard, 34. In Billerica, Nov. 23, Miss Hannah Spaulding, 24 years In Weston, Mr. Bela Underwood, of New Salem-Joun-

end in his bed.

In Andover, Nov. 25, of paralysis, Mrs. Mary D. Hall, vite of Rev. S. R. Hall, Principal of Teacher's Seminary

Died at Rochester, Nov. 26th, the Rev. Samuel. Died at Rochester, Nov. 26th, the Rev. SAMUELLE BARON, in the 89th year of his age. He had been Pastor of the second Church in that town, within two months of 65 years; and was the senior Pastor in the Commonwealth. His funeal was attended on the Weduesday following his decease, by the ministers in the vicinity and a numerous collection of people. The Sérmon by Mr. Robbins, his surviving colleague, gave a sketch of his history and character. Mr. Le Baron was a native of Plymouth, educated at Yale College was a native of Plymouth, educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1768. He preached and greatly loved the doctrines of grace, which have ever been held by most of the ministers and churches of New England. There was no Ecclesiastical Council on account of any difficulties in his church, or between him and any of his people, during his ministry. The church in Mattapoisett was organized, July 1786, and he was the second pastor. The leading characteristic of Mr. Le Baron was eminent piety; marked with habitual choerfulness and great humility. His latter days seemed to give a perfect sample of the ripened saint. His intellectual powers continued unimpaired to the His intellectual powers continued unimpaired to the close of life. His last illness was short, the influenza with a slight fever. Finding the disease upon him, he repeated, several times, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word; for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."—Communicated.

CHURCH MUSIC ... Ancient Lyre.

MAMMON ... Prize Essay.

ublishers take pleasure in presenting the united recommendation of this valuable

Indicated in the control of the cont

1837. Annuals for Next Year.

TMIE Keepsake—edited by Lady Wortley—18 engraving Drawing Room Scrap Book; edited by Miss Landon Friendship's Offering—11 engravings. Christian Keepsake; edited by Rev. W. Ellis—16 plates. Picture-que Annual; ed. by Leitch Ritchie—20 engraving: - 12 engravings.
- 12 engravings.
- 13 engravings.
- 14 engravings.
- 15 engravings.
- 16 plate engravings.
- 16 plate engravings.
- 17 engravings.
- 18 engravings.
- 19 engravings.
- 10 engrav

VOUTIUS COMPANION.

Published Weekly, at the Office of the Boaton Recorder,
No. 11, Cornbill—Price One Dollar a year.

CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEKS NUMBER.—The
Engle that flew away with a Boby, (with a Picture)
The Rescue. Recollections of the Sandwich baids
15. The Neglected Child. A Way for Sabbath School
Children to Do Good. The Ostrich. To a Young Friend
who had recently lest a Mother. An Interesting Incident,
Awing Judgment. He had his Choice. An Anecdore of
War. "We have given Ourselves." Example of Parents
One who never dies. A Soldier wiser than a Lieutenant.
Bad is the Best. On a Picture of a Child tired of Play.

Dec. 8.
A gentleman, who is now a Professor in one of our Colleges, asks, "What more acceptable or useful New Year Persent than the Youth's Companion? It is cheap of doilar a year-it affords a constant variety of interesting of profitable reading for Children- and its crowning everlence is, that it does not grow old, cease to impart pix aure, and full into neglect after a few days, (as is the case.)

sure, and fall into neglect after a few days, (as is the cas with most Children's Books.) but it returns fresh mit most Children's Books.) but it returns fresh mit height with every returning flesh through the least.

Letter to the Editor of the Youth's Companion, from a Pos Master in Georgia, duted 20th Sopt. 1.205.

"Ma. N. Willis—Boor 5tr., Please forward two copies of the Youth's Companion to this place, directed to Mis E. T. This valuable paper only needs to be known in the South, to be extensively circulated. It is certainly the health of the control of the Youth's Companion to this place, directed to Mis on the extensively circulated. It is certainly the health of the work of the youth of our country that I have ever met with; and I do sincerely believe it is decided the best very published.

BERWICK ACADEMY. Monday the 10th of December, in Mathematics, in Mathematics, bother English studies usually taught in similar metions, and in the French inguage. The Academy has a while Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, Library, Cabinet of Minerals.

Cabinet of Minerals.

Tuttion 84,00 per ferm of eleven weeks. Board in \$2.00 cabinet of Minerals. The Cardeny from \$1.20 to \$2.00 cabinet and Berwick, Me. Dec. \$9, 1858.

WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN. Wrun, Dec 9, 1836.

Wille Winter Term at this Institution will commence, Monday, Dec. 12

Tutton, \$5.00. Hosed can be obtained on reasonable Particle Restriction House, and G. W. Warren, Esq. Reference, Rev. A. Perkit, Reading—Rev. J. Benner, a. d. tr. B. Cutter, Woburn.

Wrunn, Dec. 9, 1836.

4w.

Partridge's Original Leather Preservative, Or Oil Blacking;

Patent Composition, for cleaning, according to grand renewing the color on accenter, rendering it self, clastic, and completely impeacitable by the wet, of ROOF,
the numerous testimonials which have been reusthose who have used and fully tested the merLeather Preservative, both of its economy and
effects on Lanther, in all its varigous uses, and
when exposed to wet, as in Boots and Shees,
c. Carriage-Tops, dec., and isloo of Forge-Bellows
is, the Agent has the fullest confidence in reing it as possessing qualities, decidedly prefersother article used for the above purposes.
c. wholesale and retail, by the Manufacturer's

or sule, wholesale and retail, by the Manufacturer's Agent, WillLIAM C. WEBSTER, No. 3 Cornhill, r Light & Steerns. Also-Labarique's Blacking-a beautiful article. Gren-te's Red and Black Writing Ink, and Ink Powder. For le as above. U. 4w. Dec. 9. THE PATH OF PEACE ... By Abbott.

MIE Path of Pesce, or a Penctical Guide to Duty and Happiness; by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott, author of "Mother at Home," and "Child at Home," embellished

A trappliers by Rev. Jan. S. C. About, author of Moliter at Home, and "Child at Home," anthorisine with the second of the second

ECEIVED this morning at Column's, corner of Washington and School streets.

Lelphine. A Novel. By Madame de Stael.

Harry O'Reardon, or Hiustrations of Irish Pride. By
Mrs. S. C. Itali.

C. Hall.

Airy Book. Hieroglyphical Bible.

For sale at Columb's.

For Market States of the Market S Chapel. At Colman's.

Louis on Phthisis. Louis on Phthisis, translated by Dr.

Cowan-revised and altered by H. I. Bowditch, M. D. Forsale at COLMAN'S.

EMOIR OF JAMES JACKSON, Jr. M. D. written by uis lather, with extracts from his letters, and reminiscences of him. By a Fellow Student for the Warren street Chapel. This day Published by HILLIARD, GRAY & CO.

NEW SCHOOL HISTORY U. STATES.

A llistory of the United States, for the use of Schools and Academies: by John Frost. With 30 Engravings: by C. N. Parmelee-From drawings by J. Sartain.

vings: by C. N. Parmelee—From drawings by J. Sartain.

RECOMMENDATION:

Columbia Callege, Philadelphia, Nov. 1996.

Dear Sir,—I am as well pieused with Frosts! History the United States, and of its merits as a School book, the Taxe organized a class who are engaged in studying it.

Respectfully Yours.

De r Sir,—I am much pleased with Mr. Frosts! History of the United States, for Schools. I shall adopt it at one as a text book, and cordially recommend it to Teache generally. In its style, arrangement, size of the volume and tipographical appearance, it reflects create sitke the still of the compiler and liberality of the publishers.

tion of proper text books of His This day published by CHARLES J. HENDEE. 131

R Spiritual Exercises of the Heart, by the author of "Christian Experience as Displayed in the Life and Writings of St. Paul." From Eighth London Edition, Lights and Shadows of Christian Life. Designed for the his and Shadows of Christian Life. Designed for the action of the Young, by William Craig Brownlee, D. the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, New York.

oor Rich Man, and the Rich Poor Man. Devetional Guides. Uniform Edit The Poor Rich Man, and the Bien Poor Man.
Philips Devotional Guides. Uniform Edition, in two
12ms, Volumes. 1st volume contains, Guide to the Perpiexed. Guide to the Thoughtful, and Guide to the Devot
tomal. 23 Volume contains, Guide to the Doubting, Guide
to the Conscientious. Redemption, or the New Song in
Heaven—lerge type and fine paper. For Sale by PERKINS & MARVÍN, 114 Washington street.

Dec. 9

THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE.

E Fourth Volume of this monthly Periodical will be completed the ensuing month-December. The ex-if the circulation which this publication has attained,

ENGLISH BOOKS, in Fine Bindings.

Brittanb, GRAY & CO., have for sale—
Britton's Architectural Antiquities of Great Britsin, 5 vois, 4to, half Tarkay gilt.
Mrs. Jamieson's Court of Charles the Second, with heau-

Mrs. James and Curavy gill.

Mrs. James on's Court of Charles the Second, with beaufully engraved Heads, 4to.
British Gallery, consisting of 21 engravings from the
great masters—ail India proofs—folio, ball Turkey.
Frannan's Hilbstrations of Dante, oblong folio.
Ustanan's Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, 100
dates, published at 1/2 (25.—2 vols. folio, India proofs.
Engravings, consisting of 67 prints, by Bartolotze, folio,
at Turkey.
Concy & Architectural Beauties of Continental Europe,
Higglied Antiquities.

indy & Architectural Section 1, India proofs, and the section 4, India proofs, estimated Antiquities of Athens, felic. edited Antiquities of Athens, &c., folio, enif. mass of Art, data Archies, &c., folio, enif. mass of Art, data Republic, edition of Athense of At

Muddeman's Select Views in Great Britain, 410, Beaumont and Fletcher's Dramatic Works, 3 vols. 410,

Mosse's Select Greek and Roman Vases, 4to

othic Designs for gold and silver smiths, 4to.

Furniture, 4to.

cli's Pompeians, 2 vols. royal 2vo, numerous plates,
Turkey. orkey. lery of British Artists, 410, Tarkey. stratious of the Bible, engraved on wood, royal svo. an's Pilgrim's Progress, with Life of Southey, and from Martin, Svo. calf, gilt. m's Poetical Works, 2 vols. Svo. (Mitford's) various

bindings.
peare's Dramatic Works, 7 vols 8vo, Turkey, calf, dge's Poetical Works, from Pickering's edition, 3. Colerages Process Works, 5 vois 2vo, entigit, Spencer's Poetical Works, 5 vois 2vo, entigit, I hamonic Canterbury Tales, 5 vois 2vo, (Pyrubrit's edi-

) calf gilt. concer's Works, 2 vols. 18mo, calf gilt, and Turkeysrious atyles. Gray's Works, 2 vols. 8vo. caligilt. Pope, 3 vols.: Butler, 2 vols.; Swift, 3 vols.; Cowper, 3 ofs.; Dryden, 5 vols.; Surry, 1 vol.; Wyat, 1 vol.—all in

Turkey. . Hudibras, 2 vols. Svo. Gray's Notes and Hoitler's Hudibras and other Poems, 2 vols. 12mo. Al-

timiter's Haddiers and other Foems, z. vois. Clima. Almise edition, plates.

Mitton's Greece, fvo. calf—continued by Davenpoet.

Mitton's Greece, fvo. calf—continued by Davenpoet.

Carjosities of Literature, 5 vois. 12mm, calf—both series,

Downeyl's Johnson, 4 vois. 12mm, calf—both series,

Downeyl's Johnson, 4 vois. 12mm, calf—both series,

Downeyl's Johnson, 4 vois. 12mm, calf with please,

edit. Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, 5 vols. 8vo. due

ads, full Turkey.

The Panlons of David, translated by Sir Philip Sydney,

was calf sill.

heads, full Tursey.

The Panins of David, translated by Sie Philip Sydney,

The Panins of David, translated by Sie Philip Sydney,

The Panins of Blas, royal Svo, calf, with numerous en
gravings on wood, from the designs of Gignux.

Outere de Racine,

" Moiete,

" Cornellie,

Pilgrim's of the Rhine, royal Svo.

The Book of Gems.

Holy Bible, royal 4to, containing Apocrypha-full Turkey, gilt edges, &c-best Clarendon press copy.

Great variety of Oxford and Cambridge Bibles, in fine

bending, and different sizes.

Also, a good collection of Posts, &c. in smaller sizes;

Fuglish letter, and fine billet Papers; Wafers; Was, &c.

Dec. 9.

BOSTON SCHOOL BOOKS.

resist's do distance of the control of the control

y's Constitutional Class Book, alt's Rowbotham's French Grammar, r's French Dictionary.

's Adam's Latin Grammar, ett's Latin Lexicon—do do Tutor, ett's Viri Rome, with English Notes

Grave's Greek Lexicon, edited by Hon Mr. I Donnegan's do. edited by Prof Pate Jacob's Greek Reader. Collectanes Gausa Majora, Clieavelund's Firest Lessons in Greek, Cleavelund's Asconotion, with English Notes Cleavelund's Asconotion, with English Notes Cleavelund's Asconotion, with English Notes Petiton's Homer's Hondow, with English Notes Do. do. do.

's Natural Philosophy, edited by Dr. Wore, one's Spelling Rock, it's Reading Lessons, parts 1, 2, 3, 4.

POETRY.

WAR.

From Whittier's "Mogz Negone."

Brutal alike in deed and word,
With callous heart and hand of strife,
How like a fiend may man be made, Plying the foul and monstrous trade Whose harvest field is human life, Whose increase held is numan me, Whose nickle is the recking sword!
Quenching, with reckless hand, in blood, Sparks kindled by the breath of God;
Urging the deathless soul, unshriven
Of open guilt or secret sin, Of open guilt or secret sin, Before the bar of that pure Heaven The holy only enter in! Oh! by the widow's sore distress, The orphan's wailing wretchedne By Virtue struggling in the accurthe accurse By Virtue strugging in the accursed Embraces of polluting Lust, By the fell discord of the Pit, And the pained souls that people it, And by the blessed peace which fills The Paradise of God forever, Resting on all its holy hills,
And flowing with its crystal river—
Let Christian hands no longer bear
In triumph on his criuson car
The foul and idol god of war; No more the purple wreaths prepare To bind amid his snaky hair; Nor Christian bards his glories tell, Nor Christian tongues his praises swell.

Miscellany.

From the New York Obs. DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR .-- NO. XXXV.

DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR.--NO. XXXV.

Falls of the Clyde are thirty-two miles west of Edinburgh, and nearly the same distance east from Glasgow. A traveller can hardly pass a day more pleasantly, than in making the excursion to these falls, from either of the cites just mentioned. To any one who has seen Niagara, the descriptions of some British guide-books and tourists may appear a little grandiloquous. Nothing, says one of them, 'can equal the stupendous appearance of these falls, when viewed from any of the seats placed here and there, along the walks. The rocky barrier—the old castle—a corn mill on a rock below, with the tremendous abyssinto which the water falls, heightened by the noise of the water itself, cannot be viewed noise of the water itself, cannot be viewed without emotions of sublimity? Certainly not. Nor would it be quite generous, or in good taste, for an American traveller to smile at the bam and spray of this and similar descriptions. Every country must be allowed to make the most of what it has. Our friends of the parent land, would no doubt be glad to show us cataracts superior to any of which we can boast, if they could. When looking at other falls, we ought to remember, that there is but one Niagara in the world. No thanks to us, that its everlasting roar is heard in America, and not Besides, we are obliged to confess, that the better part of this greatest of cat-aracts actually belongs to Scotland, as an inte-gral part of the British empire. And yet again, I hold it to be altogether unromantic and un-poetical, when you are looking at one curiosi-ty, whether natural or artificial, to be thinking

of some other, which is still more remarkable.

The Falls of the Clyde are in the immediate vicinity of New Lanark, the very spot, where Robert Owen's political and social millennium first dawned; and from whence it shot its rays across the Atlantic, to New Harmony, where its atheistical tendencies have been fully devel-oped, under the auspices of the younger Mr. Owen, and the doubtful Fanny Wright. There Owen, and the doubtful Fanny Wright. There are two separate falls—two above, and one below the village. The first is about two miles and a half above, and is called Bonniton Fall, or Lin. The whole river is precipitated over a perpendicular rock, thirty feet high, in one unbroken sheet. Descending the river about half a mile, by a beautiful and romantic walk along the river, both sides of which are fenced by 'a stupendous natural masonry' you arrive! by 'a stupendous natural masonry' you arrive at the second Fall, or Corra Lin, so called from an old castle on the high rocky and wooded bank. Here the water rushes down \$4 feet, into the aliyss below, by three different, but almost imperceptible leaps. About two miles and a half still further down, you come to the third Fall—Stonebyres Lin. The height of third Fall—Stonebyres Lin. The height of this full, is 60 feet, from the verge of which also the water takes three mighty leaps, and then flows on quickly towards Glasgow. The aggregate of these several fulls, therefore, 174 feet, in so large a river as the Clyde, especially when swollen by heavy rains—must excite strong emotions of awe and sublimity.

Voyage from Glasgow to Dublin-Steam

Packets.
Whether Great Britain vies with us, or we vie with her, in the extent and perfection of steam navigation, is a question which it might be presumptuous in me to answer. She has an immense number of steamboats, or packets, as well as we. Packets, our vernacular kinsfulk choose to have it, and I think they are right. To call such superb palaces, as those of the first class which navigate our own waters, for the conveyance of passengers, boats, is an Americanism, which might be dropped without any disparagement to our nautical vocabulary. In appearance, the steam packets which you meet with in the British waters, are very inferior to ours. They are heavy and clumsy, and as black, for the most part, as Charon's boat ever was, upon the Styx. Ten or twelve miles an hour is considered as very fast sailing. But then these packets are very substantially built. Indeed most of them are stout sea vessels. They could not live in the channels, which are often as rough as the wide Atlantic, if they disparagement to our nau often as rough as the wide Atlantic, if they were not. The only fuel they use, or can obtain, is coal; and this may be another reason why they are so much slower than ours. Their engines, especially the boilers, are more rigidly inspected, than in the United States. The proprietors do not, and dare not employ any body and every body to navigate them, as we do—for the penalties are very severe; and I
may add, that accidents are very rare. An explosion scarcely happens once in five years. I
believe it must be conceded by every candid
man, who is competent to give an opinion in
the case, that the British steam navigation, is
the safest coast navigation, in the world.
When will the legislative authorities of this
country awake to the duty of vertering the country awake to the duty of protecting the lives of our citizens, from the perils of careless-ness, ignorance and headlong competition, which every year sweep such frightful numbers of them, from the decks into eternity? But after all I confess it seemed to me, when we were dreaming along, at the rate of eight or were dreaming along, at the rate of eight or ten miles, in smooth water, that his Majesty's navigators might have quickened their speed, without any prejudice to our safety; and that they might, if they chose, give their steam

wide expanse of waters and deep and romantic inlets towards the highland lakes—these are some of the outlines of the ever-changing panorama of the Clyde. I can only glance at a few of them in the present hurried sketch.

Just where the river begins to spread out its waters into a beautiful estuary, a few miles below Glasgow, at a place called Duntocher, is still to be seen a Roman bridge, perfectly gating possess the line of the Roman bridge, perfectly gating possess had incomed and control of the control of th is still to be seen a Roman bridge, perfectly entire, near the line of the Roman wall, which extended quite across the country from the Forth to the Clyde. The prospect which here opens to view, is rarely exceeded for richness and variety. The noble expanse of the river—the steep hills of Kilpatrick on the north—the fine slopes of Renfrewshire on the south—the castles of Douglass and Dum'arton perched upon high reds with the left programmer. castles of Douglass and Dum'arton perched upon high rocks, with the lofty mountains of Argyle in the distance, taken altogether, make an exceedingly fine picture. Douglass castle was a Roman station, supposed to be the western extremity of Antonius's wall, or an impregnable outnost connected with it. The rock and castle of Dumbarton, are a little further down. The rock consists of a huge mass of basalt, 500 feet of height, the sides nearly perpendicular, in some places columnar, and the base washed by the Leven and the Civde. This also is supin some places columnar, and the base washed by the Leven and the Clyde. This also is supby the Leven and the Clyde. This also is sup-posed to have been a Roman station, and was probably the extreme western point, to which that warlike people penetrated. About four miles below, on the south bank, is Fort Glas-gow, a place of considerable trade, though small in comparison with Greenock, to which the boat takes you in half an hour mo e, and which has now become one of the most considerable seaports in the United Kingdom. The Frith of Clyde is here three miles broad. Fourteen years ago the number of clearances at the cusyears ago the number of clearances at the cusom house was 2.470, with tonnage of 241,160, and since that time the trade has greatly increased. Just below Greenock, the Clyde excreased. Just below Greenock, the Clyde expands into a great bay. As you approach the north channel; the conical summits of Arran, on your right, are lost in the clouds, while the barren head of Ailsa rises out of the green waves to a great height, directly before you. It is a mile in circumference at the base, and consists of one vast mass of columns significantly, the columns being in some places 400 feet in length.

Isle of Man.

This island, which is 50 miles long, and 11 broad, lies about midway between Glasgow and Dublin, but not so far to the left of your track as to deprive you of a glance at its pictures as to deprive you of a glance at its pic-tures que scenery. Douglass, the largest town, has a fine nier, and a light-house, and contains 7,000 inhabitants. Snaefell rises to the height of 1,720 feet, from the summit of which, it is said, you have a very extensive view of Eng-land, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. What a hand, Wales, Scotland, and tretand. What a horizon of kingdoms! and what a pity that a traveller cannot stop every where, and climb every mountain, and see every thing! But we were past the Isle of Man, as soon as British

were past the Isle of Man, as soon as British steam could jug us along through the water, steering a southwesterly course, so far, however, from the Irish coast, that we could see nothing more than a dim outline, and beyond that, the blue tops of the mountains of Morne. Bay of Dublin.

Whether, as you double Howth Point, and enter the Bay of Dublin, "one of the most splendid prospects in the world breeks upon your view," I do not know. And whether "it strikingly reminds one of the Bay of Naples, and wants nothing but Vesuvius to make it equally beautiful and striking," those that have seen both can tell. For myself, I strongly suspect that as you are now so near the Emerald seen born can tell. For mysell, I strongly sus-pect that as you are now so near the Emerald Isle, there must be in this comparison a few touches of Irish hyperbole. But be this as it may, the view is certainly worth all the trouble of crossing the channel; and however inferior it may be to the Bay of Naples, I had all the advantage of not being able to make the com-parison; and this again, was worth something like half the sovereigns which it would have cost to have gone to the Mediterranean. Or the right of this magnificent bay, is a hold pro-montory, called the Hill of Howth, and on the left is Dalkey Island, and the Black Rock, with the distant mountains of Wicklow, which look as if they might well enough be the craters of as it they might well enough so.

And who can tell but that the fires will ere long break out, to the infinite satisfaction of future tourists! The tell but that the fires will ere long break out, to the infinite satisfaction of future tourists? The centre of this magnifeent crescent is filled up with the city of Dublin, its shipping and spires, and populous environs. As you advance, the new and splendid harbor of Kingston opens to view on the lett, and you find yourself rapidly approaching the light-house, which stands on the extremity of the mole, or whatf, as we should call it, which runs in a straight line nearly three miles and a half into the sea. The astonishing length, the great breadth, and the solid construction of this mole, must excite the admiration of every beholder. Passing this celebrated thoroughfare of commerce, you soon thread your way up the Liffey, and land upon one of those spacious quays which are worthy

celebrated thoroughfare of commerce, you soon thread your way up the Liffey, and land upon one of those spacious quays which are worthy of being reckoned among the ornaments of this noble city. Yours sincerely.

OUR COLORED POPULATION.

The free people of color of the North are frequently represented indiscriminately as a set of miserable paupers and vagabonds. Great injustice is done to our colored brethren by such representations. The fact seems to be that where they enjoy equal advantages for improvement, they are as little addicted to crime, and manifest as much disposition and ability to take care of themselves, as the whites. We and manifest as much disposition and ability to take care of themselves, as the whites. We give below some statements in relation to the colored population in different parts of the country.—N. Y. Obs.

Philadelphia.

A southern gentleman, who recently visited Philadelphia, took some pains to make himself acquainted with the condition of the colored acquainted with the condition of the colored people in that city, and became deeply impressed with the belief that the reports so industriously circulated respecting their extreme degradation are false. Out of 4,505 colored persons in Southwark and the Northern Liberties, he ascertained that about 2,000 were able to read; and in relation to pauperism and crime, the following facts obtained in answer to questions proposed by him will show how very incorrect are the common impressions: correct are the common impressions:

correct are the common impressions:

1. "How many actually, and how many comparatively with the white population, are paupers and supported on public charity?"

From a paper, very carefully drawn up and presented to the legislature in 1852, we collect the following facts: In the year 1830, it appears that out of 540 out-door poor, relieved during the year, only 22 were persons of color, being about 4 per cent, of the whole number, while their ratio of nounlation exercises 8 there cent. which any prejudice to our safety, and that they might, if they chose, give their steam packets a more inviting exterior. One thing packets are more inviting exterior. One thing packets a more inviting exterior of packets and the packets are made of the whole number. The amount of the collection of the couldn't of \$40 out of the collection packets are invited by an extent of the dight through the extent of \$40 out of the collection packets are in the packet which were a part of the extent of the collection packets are in the packet while the count of \$40 out of the collection packets are in the packet and the packet are in the packet and the pa

They have more than 60 beneficent societies—some of which are incorporated—for mutual aid in time of sickness and distress. The members of these societies are bound by rules and regulations which tend to promote industry and morality among them. Each one pays into the treasury weekly or monthly a stipulated sum. They expend, annually, for the relief of their sick and distressed, more than \$9,000, out of funds raised among themselves for mutual aid. Some of these associations number from of funds raised among themselves for mutual aid. Some of these associations number from 50 to 100 members each, not one of whom has ever been convicted of crime, in any of the courts. Besides the institutions above mentioned, they have two Tract Societies, two Bible Societies, two Temperance Societies, two Female Literary Institutions, one Moral Reform Society, and one Library company. Their public property (mostly appropriated to religious uses,) is estimated at the value of more than \$200.000. gious uses,) is than \$200,000.

gious uses,) is estimated at the value of more than \$200.000.

In addition to the foregoing, it may be proper to romark, that many of the colored people have, by their labor and economy, acquired property, and become free-holders. Their readestate in the city, fival what is supposed to be an anosal axis and in the city. It was a way and in the city. It was a way and in the color of dollars.

The number of them, who follow various kinds of mechanical business, is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the great difficulty of getting places for their children as apprentices, owing to the existing prejudices against their

owing to the existing prejudices against their color. It is known that more than 600, and it is believed that upwards of 1,000 colored persons in the city and suburbs, follow mechan employments. Among them are found brick-layers, carpenters, painters, cabinet makers, tailors, boot and shoemakers, leather-dressers, blacksmiths, shipwrights, sailmakers, turners, &c., many of whom are acknowledged as supe

rior workmen.

The Philanthropist says: "A committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, appointed a few years since, to collect the statistics of the colyears since, to collect the statistics of the col-ored people, with a view to enactments pre-venting their ingress into the state, surprised themselves and the legislature with a report of particulars, fully authorising their unexpected conclusion, to wit,—that the colored population were an industrious and worthy class of inhabi-

Cincinnati. The following is from a recent Cincinnati

The whole number of colored people in Cincinnati is about 2,500. The statement below embraces but one, out of several districts.

Number of families,
Do. of individuals,
Do. of heads of families, Do. of needs of families,
Do. of professors of religion,
Do. of newspapers taken,
Amount of property in real estate,
Number of individuals who have been 89,850

slaves, Number of heads of families who have been slaves, Number of heads of families who have

Whole amount paid for themselves, Average price (a fraction off.) S21,513 Number of children purchased by the Whole amount paid for them, \$2,425 75

Average, Total amount paid for parents and chil-\$183 27

dren in this particular district, \$23,940 75

The district here referred to, was examined without the least reference to its being exhibit-d separately. It is believed to be a specimen of the colored city population at large. Ac-ording to this statement of the whole colored opulation of Cincinnati, 1,129 have been in

population of Cincinnati, 1,129 have been in slavery; 475 have purchased themselves, at the total expense of \$215,522 04, averaging, for each, \$452 77.

The colored people in Cincinnati have three churches,—two Methodist and one Baptist, numbering about 450 members. They have four Sabbath Schools, with each a small libra-ry; and three Bible classes. A female benevory, and three Bible classes. A female benevo-lent society has been organized, with forty members. Their meetings are held regularly, and the time spent in working for the poor. A society for the relief of persons in distress, called the "Cincinnnati Union Society," also numbers about 100 male members. Its con-tributions are about 250 dollars annually. An-other similar institution likewise exists in the city, with about thirty members. They have also a temperance society, on the principle of also a temperance society, on the principle of total abstinence, with about two hundred and

Kentucky.

violations, or for the more common infraction

of their police regulations.

South Carolina.
In a "Refutation of the calumnies circulated In a "Refutation of the calumnies circulated against the southern and western states respecting the institution and existence of slavery among them "—written by Edwin Holland, a South Carolinian, we have the following views of the "free mulattees."

"We are decidedly opposed to any system of legistation that would end in banishing them. Most of them are industrious, sober, hardworking mechanics, who have large families and considerable property."

Louisiana.

Mr. Gavarre, a member of the Louisiana.

Louisiana.

Mr. Gayarre, a member of the Louisiana legislature in 1831—uses this language concerning the colored population of Louisiana, in a report which he submitted to that body:

"It has been said, that in the colored population."

"It has been said, that in the colored population of Louisiana, a few respectable individuals could be found. Justice, perhaps, would have required the confession, that the many were respectable, and the few deprayed; the many are solver and industrious mechanics,

selves, or still more so, from their antiquity and historical recollections, are distinctly in view. Villas and factories—parks and lawns and hamlets and towns and castle ruins—green hills and rocky barriers and lofty mountains—hold promotories, and as you approach the changel, a wide expanse of waters and deep and romantic inlets towards the highland lakes—these are some of the outlines of the ever-changing panol interval for the former are admitted, on account of the prejudice against their color.

3. "How many religious, charitable, and lofty mountains—these are of them in the present hurried sketch.

Just where the river begins to spread out its waters into a beautiful estuary, a few miles waters into a beautiful estuary, a few miles bers of these societies are bound by rules and the scale of moral virtue. One fact, however, in their favor, is worthy of consideration, viz.

In 1806, Rev. William Jackson, as Agent of the Society, visited Boston, Salem, Newbury-

In 1806, Rev. William Jackson, as Agent of the Society, visited Boston, Salem, Newbury-port, &c. and obtained considerable subscriptions in aid of its funds. It was ultimately believe, united with the Middlebury College Charitable Society, organized in 1813, or 1814

for similar purposes.

From these facts it appears that ministers From these facts it appears that ministers and churches in Vermont saw the necessity of assisting young men preparing for the ministry, and were ready to do something towards it, some ten years before the American Education ciety was formed. Indeed we are not aware that any association for such purposes existed in the country, before this was organized. The Rutland and Pawlet Associations were pioneers in the cause. How much influence the visit of their agent to Massachusetts, and the knowledge of their doings, diffused by other means, may have had on the subsequent more extensive movements in the same cause, cannot now be determined.

The American Education Society was formed about ten years afterwards. It began and con-tinued its operations for many years on the plan of giving money to beneficaries. It has gradually, however, come to see the soundness of the principles on which the Vermont Socie-ty acted from the first, and now extends its aid in the way of loans without interest [Vermont Chronicle.

A QUARTER BEFORE TWO O'CLOCK.

A QUARTER BEFORE TWO O'CLOCK.

Mr. Editor,—A few days since, as I stood conversing with a friend in State Street, an aged gentleman came up in great laste, and with apparent trepidation, and accossing my friend, said, "Can you help me? I have three thousand to pay at the—Bank, and I am one thousand short. It is now a quarter before two, and I know not which way to turn. Can you possibly let me have it till to-morrow?" Poor man? My friend could not help him, and he turned away, with scarcely time to make another effort, and with a look that almost said, "Well, let them protest it. I have done my best."

The scene was to me peculiarly affecting, and had not the urgency of his business rendered it unsuitable for me to detain him, I should have said to him, "Dear sir, as you are aware that you are not a Christian, how can you remain so indifferent to the undischarged obligations which you owe to the God of your life? I wonder not that you are solicitous to maintain your integrity, and punctually meet the claims of your creditors, especially of such a creditor as a Bank. But why have you not at least an equal anxiety to be prepared to answer the demands of Him to whom you are indebted for every good? It is with you a guarter before two o'clock of the last day of grace, and yet no inquiry breaks from your lips—Can you help me? 'Whatshall do?' My dear Sir, you have more at issue than a thousand dollars. Your soul is in jeopardy, and I beseech you to attend to its interests immediately and carnesty."

[ch. Watchman. [Ch. Watchman.

TEMPLETON HIGH SCHOOL.

UIE Winter Term of this Seminary will commence the cember 6th, under the charge of Mr. NYLYKATER, no. Jr. a Graduate of Yale College. A thorough and termatic course of instruction will be given in all the matter of the comments of Academic education. Tutton 83,50 and 84,00 and 10 private families, \$1,50 and \$2,00. ASHBY ACADEMY.

TWIE Winter Term of this Justitution will commence Dec 14th, and continue eleven weeks. Board can be had from 84, 25 to 81, 20 per week. Tuition-English, 83, 01-Languages, 84, 03.

Ashy, No. 25, 1850. Workster Willey, Preceptor.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY.

A National Annual Company of the Research of the Research of Trustees in the Terms and Facations in this Academs. Treete are now, Four Terms in a year. The first Vacation of Trus Resia, commences on the Wednesday nation of Trus Resia, commences on the Wednesday nation of Trus Resia, commences on the Wednesday in November. The fourth, of Trus Wednesday in May The second, of Trus Wednesday in November. The fourth, of Trus Wednesday in November. The fourth, of Trus Becks, on the Third Wednesday of February. Tuition—Three Bodiers a Term, to be post on satinission. Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, on the account Trussday in May.

A Valuable addition has recently been made to the Philosophical and Chemical Approximate, rendering it amply scaling the trust of the Research of the Section of the Academy, Tuition is given grates to any indigent young men preparing for the Ministry, who are supported by the Charity of Benevolent societies or individuals. It is believed that the sudents can support themselves at as little expense, and enjoy as great advantages at this Academy, as at any other similar Institution.

ns at any other similar Institution.

NEWTON WHITTLESET, Secretary.

Plainfield, N. H. Nov. 25, 1836. 3w.

PEPPERELL ACADEMY.

PEPPERELL ACADEMY.

Twite Winter Term will commence on the first Wednesday of December, and will continue 11 weeks. Tution \$3,50, with the addition of \$1,00 for Prench. Beard, including washing, from \$1,54 to \$1,75 per week. The Academy is furnished with good Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus; and during the Term, Lectures will be given upon the different sciences.

There is also connected with the Academy a Lyceum, where Lectures are given upon various interesting and useful subjects. A large addition has been made to the Academy building during the past Term, for the purpose of affording ample rectation rooms, and conveniences for a Cabinet of Minerals and the Library, which consists of several hundred volumes. several hundred volumes.

Several Lads can be accommodated in the family of the Principal, where they will be under his constant care.

Dec. 2. 3w. E. D. ELDREDGE, Principal.

School Writing Book and Public School Account Book.

NEW EDITION.

Memoir of Mrs. Ann H. Judson, TE Mestionary to Burnah; including a hist tie Burnan Mission to the brest detes, by Jan eles, Prof. of Pastoral Daties in the Newton T Institution. Embellished with a Likeness, I and a valuable Map of the Burnan Empire.

VALUABLE WORKS IN PRESS,
And will shortly be published, by GOULD, KENDALL
A & LINCOLN.
THE FOUR GUSPELS, with Notes, chiefly explanator, intended principally for Sabbath School Teachers and Rible Classes, and as an Aid in Family Instruction. By linery J. Ripley, Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation in the Newton Theological Institution.

[Extracts from the Preface.]
In the following Notes, I have endeavored to avoid printing, and yet not to pass over, without explanation, as a person who may use this book, either to personal information, or for on bright in the presence of the way of the presence of the presence of the way of the presence of the presence of the way of the presence of t

NEW BOOKS.

ls. 12mo. Paulding's Tales of the Good Woman. Simms's New Paulding's Tates of the Good fovel, Ac. Elegant Extracts, in Prose, Verse, Epistles, and Transla-ions, from the most eminent British writers, being a ver-sions, from the most eminent British writers, being a ver-constitute.

CIX MORE new and splendid Christmas Books at

A JUURNEY from Aleppo to Jerussiem at Easter, A. D. 1697, to which is suded an account of the author's journey to the banks of the Euphrestes, at Beer, and to the country of Mesupotumia. By Henry Maundrell, M. A., Fellow of Exeter College and Chaplain to the factory of Aleppo. Just published and for sale by S. COLMAN, 121 Washington Street.

PERKINS & MARVIN,

PERKINS & MARVIN,

"MIGLOGICAL, Miscellaneous and School Books, and
Beniers in Stationery, 114 Washington st. Boston.

FOSTER'S ELEMENTARY COPY-BOOK, designed to
rouder the acquisition of Penmanshy simple and progressto furnish School and the process of the property of the property of the process of the

ject.

P. & M. also publish the following works by the same

g the principles and practice of Double Entry, and dern methods of arranging Merchant's Accounts. 1 o. pp. 172 er's System of Penmanship, or the art of Rapid Wri-

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW;

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW;
No. 4. December, 1836.

CONTENTS. Article 1.—Qualifications of Witnesses, on the Ground of religious Belief —II. Memoir of Dr. Jackson. A. A. Memoir of James Jackson, M. D., with Extracts from his Leiters to his Father, and Medical Cases collected by him. By James Jackson, M. D.—III. Faith and Works. On the Statement of Poul and that of James concerning Faith—IV. The Religious Belief of the Baptists.—V. Memoir of Carety, Memoir of William Carety D. D. Ister Missionary to Bengal, Professor of Oriental E Languages in the College of Fort William, Calcutta. By Easter Carety. With an Introductory Essay, by Francis and Control of Poul and that of James Concerning Faith—IV. The Religious Blaid of the Country's with Research for the Baptist of Country's with Research for the Country's with Research for th

AUNDRELL'S Journey from Aleppo to Jerosalem; to which is added an account of the author's journey to the banks of the Euphraize at Beer, and to the contry of Mesopotamia. First American edition.

From the Preface to the present edition.

To Manuforell has long since been accorded the place of a classic among travellers in the Holy Land. He has described what he saw so clearly, as correctly, so graphicality, its remarks are so terse and so replete with good sense in a constantly, and as it were so naturally, the extremes of credulity and pyrthenism, that though other polyrims have written more at leight and more eloquently, none has superseded him, and he will still be a context and qualified with a glossary or explicitly probably be read and referred to, when many others are

FWEATISE ON HEAT-BY D. Lardner, L. L. D.— Swainson's Geography and Classification of Animals —Discourse in the Study of Natural History, by Win. Swainson. The above works are considered among the BOSTON School Books-Politicher wan seil. The above works are considered among the set in the English language.

Johnson's Treatise on Language, or the relation which vords bear to Things. 1 vol 8vo.

Mellichampe, a Legand of the Santee, a new work in 2

Elegant Extracts, in Proce, Verse, Epistles, and Translations, from the most enumen British writers, being a very unique, instructive and entertaining selection, embellished win choice cuts from the Chiswick press.

The Scory Without an End. From the German of Friedrich Wilhelm Carove. By Sarah Anslin, Translator of the Characteristics of Guethe, and Tour of a German Prince, and the Characteristics of Guethe, and Tour of a German Prince, mattered, and both as the talent of interesting the mountained, and the control of the control of the control of the control of pleasure, not only exceed the three control of the works of the first styles, but it awakens the fance, stimulates a love for every thing that is beautiful and great in mature, and thus sows the seeds, not only of the prodential virtues, but of the woblet qualities of humanity.\(^3\)—Trues.

Appropriately embelished and bound with 17 wood Engravings, in the first style of the art, from the pencil of Harvey. S. COLMAN, 121 Washington street. Nac. 25.

COLMAN'S. NEW EDITION of the Young Lady's Friend.

Hostrations complete.
The above works are all from secretype plates, one of through repeated editions, until they are believed free from errors.

athor:
A Concise Treatise on Commercial Book-Resping; elu-adating the principles and practice of Double Entry, and the modern methods of arranging Merchant's Accounts.

vol. avo. pp. 172

Foster's System of Penmanship, er the art of Rapid Writing libraristed and explained; to which are added an elucidation of the Angular and Anti-Angular Systems, and an Appendix, containing an expose of the "six and twelve leasans" teachers. I vol. two. with places, pp. 112 leasans" teachers. I vol. two. with places, pp. 112 leasans the statement of the statem

re are all English Works.

The Magnolis, Edited by W. Herbert—The Token, The Religious Souvenir, The R. The Jewell—The Union Annual, (a. Sabbath School

Aronal)

Mrs. Hofland's Works, in elegant bindings—Hofland's Mork, in elegant bindings—Hofland's Morke, in elegant bindings—Hofland's Partience, do. Self Dennid, do. Africa Described, do. Moderation, do. Reflections on a Flower Garden, by the Rev. James Her-Reflections on a Flower Garden, by the Rev. James Her-Reflection on a Flower Garden, by the Rev. James Her-Reflection of the Reflection of the Rev. James Her-Reflection of the Reflection of the Rev. James Her-Reflection of the Reflection of the Rev. James Her-Reflection of the Reflection of the Rev. James Her-Reflection of the Reflection of the Reflection

In two series of numbers, ty John J. Marshall. TEACHERS and School Committees are invited to EACHERS and related to Writing Books and Ac-mine the above series of Writing Books, and Ac-it Books, published by BOYNTON & MARSHALL in Boston, Worcester, Frovilence, Hartford, New & and Philadelphia. Exclusivelence, Instruction, Act Framingham, Mass, and for sale by the principal bookeellers to Boston, Worcester, Providence, Hartford, NewYork and Philadelphin. Each number of the Public School
Writing Book is ruled with horizontal and perpendicular
times, that every word may have its proper length and
place, and turnished with elegant place saufficient to afford
a copy at the head of every page.

Number 1, contains copies and rollings, for text hand and
capitals; each page is divided into four spaces by perpendecidar line.

Number 1, contains the freat radiments of ronning hand, with
capitals and easy words; the pages are divided by five
perpendicular lines.

Number 3, has copies arranged in zenfences, divided by
four perpendicular lines.

Number 4, is ruled for leger writing, making bills, &c.
This number is furnished with aix elegant plates, specineus of journal and leger entries, bills and accounts rendered it is intended for an introduction to the Public
School Account Book.

Prestuc School Account Boos, in two numbers.—The
first number of this sasek contains a series of accounts in
Westing, Arithmetic and Book keeping by single entry.—
The accounts in this number, are such as are most convenient for Farmers, and others who have a small number of
accounts.

The second number contains a series of Accounts to be

No. 51--Vol. X

Trav DR. HUMPHREY'S T British Association for the Having learned early

this association would he in Dublin, about the mic a favorite object with n tour, if possible, that I m land in season to attend ready met a great man guished and benevolent and laymen, from all par dom, at the May meetin also looked in upon t and heard some of the fi-men there; and now I w the learned professors together with other scien who, I was assured, wo great convocation of san tal. At first, such an an

tal. At hist, such an assectived quite impractica the time had nearly arriself able, without makins of other favorite objects, nel, while the association. This was the fifth anni scientific festival of the having been held succession.

having been held success
Oxford, York, and Edweek is devoted to the bitton, which consists of etures, dissertations, and

The sessions are opened and close on Saturday ev

many renowned universi of the whole British emp

eral arrangements are n

of the town and by priv the greater part of the dreds of distinguished st

in from every quarter, to feast of reason and the

"feast of reason and the Saturday a great numb the English and Scotch with other learned men dom, assembled in the the Trinity College, to meet tions with their literary b

whom they were welcome and enthusiasm which character. I understood dred members, including tion of all the learned

from London, Oxford, O Glasgow, Liverpool, Man Sheffield, Durham, Leie, wich, Belfast, Cork, &c., the chemists, Dr. Dalton, Professors, Sadawick, II

the chemists, Dr. Dalton Professors Sedgwick, D Graham—Sir J. Brishane ton, Mr. Babbage, Profes nounced Hewell,) author water treatises—Mr. Gr. Dr. Lloyd, the venerable College, and a great mul-bers, perhaps equally dist

John Ross and Capt. Je

also there; and every on see those daring and ren turers. Captain Ross ha shoulders of the two; but

stout built—extremely mu fitted for the utmost limit

amid the perils and famin ter. Thomas Moore, the poet, was likewise there

attention. His Hebrew highly and justly admire

ingny and justly admire other poetry perhaps is et merit of having no palpal But what shall we say volume, of "Epistles, Od which he published in 1 ous sins of his youth, long since repented. All should ever have been so

serve the terrible rebuke administered by the Ecl same year. I hope I sha ing a few sentences, as s

moral and indignant to "Among the part only two short and

personal satire and licen of these, Mr. Moore ou

with appetite unsated, and through all the courses feast of indelicacies, unles bauchee—the lukewarm i which, though the fire of them, the smoke of immer

them, the smoke of impur cool for the grave. But quity,' here published to t ate beyond the reach of wisdom of God, alone, car faite is

finite issues of evil: the rean restrict them. It is us to praise or condemn a putude, without endeavoring

sons we assign, by quotat sons we assign, by quotat itself. Our deviation in a will be readily excused; the impure thought through purity behind it, and a mo of it, brings guilt, condems While, therefore, we are

ngainst straying into this it would be madness in u

it would be madness in us, lions loose among them of the ferocity of the species. Who can tell what aw book as this can make, of happiness, even in the life Mr. Moore will soon bette ture and extent of his own is now between sixty and a than it has ever yet "enter conceive."

conceive."
All the arrangements wing the sessions of the assaud in order to bring as go variety of instruction and e sible into the week, the me

into siz sections, design Section A-Mathe

"B—Chemistry
"C—Geology a
"D—Zoology a
"E—Anatomy;
"F—Statistics.

Perhaps not one ser

tense curiosity, as you been excited in Dubli

Zeuner's Ancient Lyre-Fifth Edition. Zeuner's Ancient Lyres-Fifth Edition.
WITH ADDITIONS.

JUST Published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, G. Washington street, Roston,
The Ancient Lyre, a Collection of Old, Normal Church Music, under the appropriation of the Ancient Music, under the appropriation of the Ancient Music, under the part affect thanks of Charles Zeuner, Organist at Part affect thanks, the Handel and Hayda Society.

This edition has been revised and carriered, pure mony of several times greatly improved, an eyex Trenty Organia Traces and Anthena, compact by Zeuner, have been midded.

I hold the Ancient Lyre in very highesteen for them sectiones, and well discriminated midplation in the sectiones, and well discriminated midplation in the sectiones, and well discriminated midplation in the sectiones.

I hold the Ancient Lyce in very high extent for him science, and well described adaptation in the a Those who are situated beared adaptation in the a Those who are situated beared adaptation in the angle of the state of the st

Much wa expected from Mr. Zeuner,

in real business transactions than is used with a brooks "-Herard.
Published by PERKINS & MARVIN, 111 Wastreet.

NEW BOOKS.

IGHTS AND BHADOWS OF CHRISTI
A signed for the Instruction of the Young
C. Brownice, D. D.
Christian Retirement or Spiritual EvoHeart, by the Author of "Christian Expreplayed in the Life and Writings" S. Palis
The Pastor's Farewell, by Joef Mann.
Mammon) or Covertoenness the san of the Cl
by Rev. John Harris, Author of the "Great Je
Sab. Sch. Depository, 13 Cornhill, C. C DEXX

the Author of the "Linwoods," "Hope Low A TREATISE ON LANGUAGE, or the relation

words bear to things. In Four Parts Received by HILLIARD, GRAY & CO DREW & BABCOCK,

French Woollen Chintz Piano and Table Covers.

UST received—direct from the Mante Covers, of Section Woodlen Prans

LADIES' BROADCLOTHS.

500 PAIR BLANKETS.

NIVE HUNDRED Pair Double Milled Ross.

Bath, Crib, Craile and Horse Blanketsed and for sale by DREW & BABCOCK, 177 W

Or. Lloyd was elected P. Ciation, and took the cha amidst the enthusiastical dassembly. His address on characterized by neatness was chiefly taken up in expressions in one depressionations in one depressionations in one depressionations. was enicity taken up in ex-nvestigations in one dep-science (geology,) from the ing upon the truth of the A-went at some length into a to prove that there is no tween the two; and while who watch over the sacred interpretations and hasty chave been better satisfied,